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THE CLUB WOMAN

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs.

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The Official Organ of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs and of the United States Daughters of 1812.

VOLUME VI. BOSTON, JULY, 1900. NUMBER 4

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NOTES.

Here begins the club vacation.

Where will the "Sixth" be held?

The Fifth Biennial is now a matter of club history.

Those charming Milwaukee club women—shall we ever forget them?

We need to avoid sensationalism in the club as much as in the matter of newspapers.

Take particular notice of our change of address. And, as Cap'n Cuttle would remark, "When found, make a note on."

Mr. Edward L. Buchwalter and the Rev. Robert J. Burdette are the best club women of their sex. They attended the Biennial all the way through and behaved beautifully.

By unanimous vote, The Club Woman was made the official organ of the General Federation on June 8th. Now no club woman who cares to keep up with the club movement can afford to be without it.

In order to give the full report of the Fifth Biennial which appears in this number, we are obliged to hold over the reports of several State Federation meetings and some other good things. Look for them in August.

Somebody has said that we are not making true progress nor accomplishing anything of real worth if we do not make a few enemies. On this ground we had expected some opposition at Milwaukee to the effort to have The Club Woman adopted from the floor as the official organ of the General Federation. But there seemed to be only friends in the audience and the vote was unanimous.

Two small girls stopped in front of the Alhambra. Said the maiden in pink dimity to the tot in pique:

"My mamma is in there taking care of the bi-animal."

The other baby lifted her head proudly.

"So's mine. Bi-animals must be dreffful queer creatures. We can't do anything at home until this one is gone."

It was Miss Knobe of the Chicago Times-Herald in her address at the press session who made the newspaper cut, that unkindest cut of all, an excuse to tell Mrs. Dewey's retort to a young press woman who asked to publish her picture. Mrs. Dewey tendered the photograph, and the girl thanked her, saying: "Mrs. Dewey, I hope we'll do you justice." "Justice!" exclaimed Mrs. Dewey, "I only ask for mercy!"

Why not see how many you can interest in The Club Woman this summer?

As the "official organ," The Club Woman needs a live agent in every club the coming year.

THE STORY OF THE FIFTH BIENNIAL.

MILWAUKEE will no longer be known as "the city of beer"; rather will the club women of America know it as the city of beautiful hospitality. For the fifth Biennial proved not only as interesting as we had expected, but the best managed convention the General Federation has ever held. The Local Board had appointed committees for every conceivable purpose, and they did their work so well that nothing was left to wish for. There was no hurry or flurry, and none of that scrambling and crowding and pushing for seats that have marred the serenity of other Biennials. Truly the keys of Milwaukee were placed in the hands of the visitors, and the city was absolutely in their possesion. It seems as if all the women-kind of the North and South, the East and the West, went to this great gathering, and the hotels, depots, streets and various meeting places were thronged with delegates.

Everywhere the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. "Milwaukee's Biennial is to be the greatest of all," was the cry. There were accommodations for all, and everyone was delighted with the provisions that had been made for their comfort.

The color question, about which so much has been said and written, was not allowed to come up on the floor for discussion, owing partially to Mrs. Lowe's tactful guidance and statesmanship, and partly to the efforts of the Massachusetts delegation, who desired harmony and peace with all their hearts.

A large number of clubs had applied for admission during the months that have elapsed since the directors had held a meeting. It has been the custom to have their names accepted by the executive committee by mail, subject to the approval of the board of directors at their next meeting; so when the board met in Milwaukee they were called upon to elect this large number of clubs that were seeking admission. Among others, Mrs. Lowe and the executive committee had approved of the Woman's Era Club of Boston (not "New Era," as it has been almost universally called during the controversy), but without knowing that it was composed of colored women. The endorsement of the board was given to every club except the Woman's Era. A motion was made to admit it, but after discussion the motion was laid on the table and was not voted upon at any subsequent meeting that week.

Of course there was a lively interest in the case and much discussion of it outside the meetings, but fortunately it was not allowed to come up on the floor. There was never at any time the slightest desire on the part of any to deprive Mrs. Ruffin of her seat as a delegate from the Massachusetts State Federation. Mrs. Ruffin is a finely educated, handsome and capable woman, and no one could possibly object to her; but the question that lies back of her demand that she be allowed to represent her colored club has so wide a significance and so many ramifications that the board felt unwilling to decide upon the case without further knowledge and wise counsel.

MONDAY'S MEETING.

ON Monday, June 4th, at 9 a. m., there was a meeting of the Board at the Hotel Plankinton, which was Federation headquarters all the way through. The meeting of the Board, however, will not be reported, even in The Club Woman, which is their official organ. After the adjournment of this meeting, however, every visiting woman who possibly could do so went over to the beautiful clubhouse of the Milwaukee women, known as the Athenaeum, where a council meeting was down for 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Lowe presided at the meeting and opened with a humorous address, in which she welcomed the state presidents and state chairmen of correspondence and others who were present, and then invited the vice-president, Mrs. Sarah S. Platt-Decker, to address the meeting. Mrs. Decker appeared to hesitate a little, whereupon Mrs. Lowe remarked that her vice-president seemed to have grown shy since her recent marriage. Mrs. Decker then rose and said she felt called upon to explain her marriage, because she had been made to feel almost as if her credentials might be questioned, owing to her change of name. "It was all on account of my 14-year-old daughter," said Mrs. Decker. "You see, I just could not leave her alone at home when I went off to attend club meetings all over the country; in fact, many a time I had to stay at home on her account; and so it seemed to me that the only thing possible was to marry and have some one to leave at home while I attended to my club duties. And so I did. And it works beautifully, too, don't you know, and I would advise everyone of you to go and do likewise," and Mrs. Decker sat down amid much clapping of hands.

Mrs. Lowe then stated that the first topic for discussion would be the vital one of co-operation between club women and wage-earning women. "This topic was chosen," said Mrs. Lowe, "because so many times active club women would say to me, 'how can we reach the wage-earning women?' We want to come near to them, to help them, but how can we bridge the chasm? If we only knew the way! And so," continued Mrs. Lowe, "I thought it would be of interest to you all to talk upon this subject, that is so near to us all, and that much good might be accomplished by its full and free discussion."

Mrs. Holmes, president of the State Federation of Washington, told about a club in Seattle composed of working women called the Evening Club, and which was a part of the State Federation. She said the wage-earners in that club do not wish to be branded as different from the members of any other club.

Mrs. Eagle of Arkansas offered a resolution encouraging the formation of clubs of wage-earning women. No action was taken upon this and the discussion was continued. Later Mrs. Eagle made some telling remarks about the good the influential club women could do for their working sisters by agitating along the line of shorter hours of labor and larger wages. What the working women needed was more leisure and opportunity. She spoke especially of the nervous strain upon school teachers and said the influence of women should be made to tell upon school boards.

Mrs. Scott of Kentucky related the experience of the Busy Women's Club at Lexington, Ky., which was fostered by the central Kentucky club women. It was found that the business duties of the women were too fatiguing for them to have any energy for club life, and so the club failed.

Mrs. Williamson of New Jersey told about clubs of working women in her state. They were not described in that way, though she saw no reason why wage-earners should not be called wage-earners. The society women there had held out the hand of good fellowship to the working women, and all members met upon the same footing. She felt that the problem had been solved in New Jersey.

Martha Scott Anderson of Minneapolis, a newspaper woman and delegate, said that the needs of business and professional women were largely of a social nature, and she spoke of the work of such a club in her city which is successfully

conducted and which takes care of itself, arranging its own work. All of its members are women of a small amount of leisure, and do not try to mix up with women whose hours are entirely different.

Mrs. Tyrrell of Texas said the Fort Worth Women's Club used its influence towards closing the stores in the summer at 6 o'clock. Club members generally in that city pledge themselves not to do any shopping after 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Sally Joy White of Massachusetts told how her working women were taken in the club at Brattleboro, Vt., on the same footing as other members, and how well the plan worked.

Mrs. William Tod Helmuth of New York created a smile when she said she did not see that there was much difference between wage-earning women and wage-earning men. She had yet to see a woman who was not a wage-earner, and addressing Mrs. Lowe in the chair, remarked that all women on that platform were wage-earners. Mrs. Oxley of Georgia urged that the women who spend the most money do the least work, and that the women who work the hardest spend the least money.

Without adopting any resolution on this subject, the question of reorganization was opened up for discussion. First, however, a resolution in favor of accepting proxies was presented, but after considerable discussion this was laid upon the table. It was argued that proxies had not been admitted in previous meetings and should not be admitted at this meeting.

Mrs. Williams, state president of the Minnesota Federation, opened the discussion on reorganization. She said she was both happy and miserable. She felt disturbed because it devolved upon her to open the ball for this important discussion, and said distinctly that she was for the minority report because "we have an illogical organic structure." She felt that the working machinery of the organization could be greatly improved.

A motion was made and carried to limit speeches to three minutes. Mrs. Lowe suggested that the ladies remove their hats and most of them did so. Dr. Dickinson of Chicago was called out to speak for the majority report. She exceeded her time and was given an extra allowance.

Mrs. Dennison of New York said that the minority report was totally out of conformity with the articles of incorporation. It was not reorganization but disorganization. Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gosse, editor of the club department of the Boston Herald, threw some light on the subject of clubs in the country.

Mrs. Brock of Pennsylvania thought it might be necessary to get a legal opinion on the proposed change in the form of government in the corporation. She thought a woman sent as a delegate from the State Federation represented her club as directly as if she were sent on directly from the club.

Mrs. Allen of Massachusetts said her experience was that rich clubs objected more to the per capita tax than did the poor ones.

Several other speakers were heard before adjournment.

Monday afternoon at three an open meeting was held at the Athenaeum, presided over by Mrs. Sarah S. Platt-Decker, when the reports from state chairmen and state presidents were presented. These will be printed in pamphlet form and distributed by the new Board of Directors, as has been done in previous years.

Monday afternoon at four occurred the press reception to the Biennial visitors at the residence of Mrs. Charles Rey, 88 Prospect avenue. The lovely house and beautiful grounds were thrown open and several hundred guests availed themselves of the opportunity to meet the newspaper women from all parts of the country. The day was perfect and the visitors were enthusiastic over their first Milwaukee entertainment.

The receiving party consisted of Mrs. Frederick C. Winkler, Mrs. Charles Rey, Mrs. John F. Cramer, the Misses Helen Winslow, of The Club Woman, Clara Rey and Zona Gale, assisted by Mmes. Willard Merrill, Frederick W. Fitzgerald, James H. Turner, George R. Nash, George H. Yenowine, William MacLaren, Frank H. Cottrill, George W. Peck, Jr., Frederick Magdeburg, Evans of Wauwatosa, J. T. Thornton; the Misses Mary Butler, Helen Sexton, Harriet Cary, Rose Winkler, Katherine McCord, Edith Cramer, Mary and Elizabeth Bigelow, Arlene Brown, Croasdella Fess, Helen Glenny, Knowles, Lowry, Britton, Fannie Jennings.

Many notable guests were present, including Miss Elizabeth Jordan, editor of Harper's Bazar; Mrs. Margaret Hamilton Welch, editor of the club department of that magazine; "Dorothy Dix" of the New Orleans Picayune; Miss Martha Scott Anderson of the Minneapolis Journal; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, president of the International Woman's Press Association; Miss Mary Gist, president of the Woman's National Press Association; Mrs. Elizabeth Merritt Gosse of the Boston Herald and Miss Bertha Damaris Knobe of the Chicago Times-Herald.

The house was charmingly decorated with spring flowers. lilacs, snowballs, honeysuckles and jonquils. In the dining room, coffee, sandwiches, ices and cake were served by Mrs. George Nash and a number of charming young ladies. The table was decorated with snowballs and ferns.

Monday evening came a trio of delightful receptions for the visiting women. The first was that at the Plankinton, which was attended by club women from every part of the land, the fairest, the prettiest, the wittiest and the cleverest women of these United States, and they filled the rooms and thronged the staircases, and overflowed into the upper gallery, and were much in evidence everywhere.

The receiving party was stationed before a mirror elaborately trimmed with green and flowers, and including the officers of the State Federation and the entertainment committee, was as follows:

Mmes. Arthur Courtenay Neville, James Sidney Peck, Frederick C. Winkler, Charles S. Morris of Berlin, H. M. Youmans of Waukesha, Walter H. Wright of Wauwatosa, Harry Hobbins of Madison, R. P. Perry of Reedsburg, J. A. Verson of Waupaca, George H. Hopper of Indiana, D. L. Kimberly of Neenah, Thomas H. Brown of Milwaukee, C. Werden Deane of Antigo, Edgar P. Sawyer of Oshkosh, Thomas Barden of Ashland, Miss Lenore Hilbert of Milwaukee.

It was a beautiful scene, for everywhere, besides handsomely dressed and stately dames, were great masses of green and flowers. The mirror-lined walls were covered with a tracery of vines, which mingled with the heavier green of the palms and shrubs and formed a charming background for the profusion of flowers that were placed with artistic effect everywhere. Concealed behind palms in an alcove was an orchestra, and a dozen pretty girls in charming frocks dispensed dainty ices at flower-trimmed tables, scattered throughout the arcade, corridors and dimly-lighted Turkish rooms.

At the Deutscher Club the scene was repeated with a change of environment. The grounds were brilliantly lighted by electric lights and inside it was all aglow with light and color, gay lanterns hanging from the ballroom ceiling and green shrubs lining the walls.

The receiving party stationed on the second floor, included the officers of the club with their wives, besides many prominent women of Milwaukee.

At the Library building crowds were attracted by the formal opening of the art rooms, the splendid display of art treasures, the interesting program and the charming grace and cordiality of the hostess, Mrs. S. S. Frackelton, holding the visitors long past the hour they had intended to remain. Mrs. Frackelton was assisted by the other members of the National Federation art committee, Mmes. Hall, Brockway and Estee, and these ladies were warmly congratulated on the success of the art exhibition. The exhibit was located in the handsome suite on the third floor of the building, and during the entire evening the rooms were crowded with women in all the brilliancy of the latest fashions. It was an ever changing throng. There was so much to be seen and so many other points of interest in the city that time was only given for the most cursory examination of the treasures on exhibition. But all through the week this place was the haunt of club women whenever they could get a few moments to themselves. There were rich oriental rugs and rugs that were not oriental, but decidedly occidental in their manufacture, that vied with the Eastern article in claiming the admiration of the visitors. There were laces spread out beneath the protection of glass cases that represented thousands of dollars in value; and there was silverware and glassware, and the silver banquet set that is to be placed on board the battleship Wisconsin when the great leviathan goes into commission as a defender of the flag. There was a display of point lace, and a bridal veil made to adorn a queenly bride centuries ago, which was rated as worth a small fortune in itself.

One of the main attractions was "Guizo's Aurora," a large cameo cut by Gugzotti of Naples, Italy, which represented the beautiful Goddess of the Morn strewing roses in the path of the new born day. There were the wedding rings of Ambrose Spencer and Mary Clinton, and the baptismal robe of DeWitt Clinton of that ancient family that figured so prominently in the history of the Empire state. The earrings of Miss Mary Clinton, made of gold spun out into tangled skeins of sunbeams by the artistic workmen of a century or more agone, and also the bridal veil she wore. The modern artists were well represented with hammered work in gold and brass and iron; and, draped about pillar and post and upon the walls, were rugs and portieres and lace curtains of plain and fanciful pattern. There was a large display of rugs woven out of rags and transformed into things of beauty under the skilful fingers of the pupils in Mrs. Helen Albee's school of artisans up in New Hampshire, where a colony of women are learning self-support by making these Abenakee rugs.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1900.

THE formal opening of the fifth Biennial, however, did not occur until Tuesday morning, when the Alhambra Theatre was packed to its utmost. So well managed were the seating arrangements and the several entrances to the theatre that there was at no time a repetition of those mobs and jams of struggling women which many of us had come to believe a necessary part of the proceedings of a Biennial.

The complete program for June 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th follows:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5.

Alhambra Theatre, 10 o'clock—Meeting of the Federation. Mrs. Lowe, chairman. Invocation, Miss Ellen C. Sabin. Address of welcome, David S. Rose, mayor of Milwaukee; Mrs. James Sidney Peck, Women's Clubs of Milwaukee; Mrs. Arthur C. Neville, Wisconsin State Federation. Response by the vice-president, Mrs. Sarah S. Platt-Decker. Biennial address of the president, Mrs. Rebecca Douglas Lowe. Greetings from fraternal delegates.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 5.

Alhambra Theatre, 2 o'clock—Mrs. Lowe, chairman. Report of the president of the Biennial Local Board, Mrs. James Sidney Peck. Reports of officers of the General Federation, recording secretary, Mrs. Emma A. Fox; corresponding secretary, Mrs. George W. Kendrick; treasurer, Mrs. Philip N. Moore; auditor, Mrs. C. P. Barnes; credentials, Mrs. George H. Noyes; rules and regulations, Mrs. Lucia E. Blount.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 5.

Athenaeum, 4 to 6 o'clock—Reception by the Athenaeum and Women's Club of Wisconsin to the officers and board of directors of the General Federation, speakers, delegates, alternates and press women.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5.

Alhambra Theatre, 8 o'clock—Art session. Lecture on sculpture by Mrs. Zulime Taft Garland, West Salem, Wis.: "The Possibilities of Sculpture in Our Cities and Towns." Music furnished by the Euterpeans, led by Mrs. A. G. Hayden. Student modelers, Miss Jessica Farnham, Milwaukee; Sherry Fry, Creston, Ia.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6.

Alhambra Theatre, 9 o'clock—Business session. Report of reorganization committee, Mrs. Horace Brock, chairman. Educational session-conference with discussion, 10 to 12.30 o'clock, Miss Margaret J. Evans, chairman, Northfield, Minn.; Mrs. Edward P. Vilas, assistant chairman. The Public Schools—1. Needs of the Public Schools—Sectional Needs: Of the South, Mrs. E. G. McCabe, Atlanta, Ga.; Of the East, Mrs. Charles F. Flagg, Portland, Me.; Of the West, Mrs. Anna B. Howe, Marshalltown, Ia. General Needs: Compulsory Laws and Their Enforcement, Miss Lizzie F. Bloomstein, Nashville, Tenn.; The Importance of the Elementary School, Mrs. Laura Bowman Elder, Indianapolis, Ind.; Discussion, opened by Miss Amelia C. Fruchte, St. Louis, Mo. 2. Co-operation of the Home and School—In Clubs and Educational Associations, Miss Maud Summers, Chicago, Ill.; In School Board and State Offices, Mrs. Penoyer L. Sherman, Chicago, Ill.; Discussion opened by Mrs. William H. Kistler, Denver, Col. 3. Systematic Moral Instruction in the Schools —The Necessity, Mrs. Lydia P. Williams, Minneapolis, Minn.; Training of the Will, Mrs. Helen Elliott, Ottumwa, Ia.; Discussion, opened by Mrs. Susan C. Bancroft, Concord, N. H.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6.

Davidson Theatre, 10 o'clock—The Press, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, chairman; Miss Zona Gale, assistant chairman. The Value of the Club to the Newspaper Woman—Helen M. Winslow, Massachusetts; Discussion, Mrs. Sally Joy White, Mrs. E. S. Cromwell. What Should be the Relation Between Club Women and the Press?—Margaret Hamilton Welch, New York; Discussion, Mrs. Westover Alden, Mrs. Josephine Woodward. That Club Woman—Bertha Damaris Knobe, Illinois; Discussion, Leaders, Miss Gale, Mrs. Mary S. Gist. Does the Press Create, or is it the Medium for Expressing Public Opinion?—Mary B. Pappenheim, South Carolina; General Discussion. Railroad Certificates—Railroad certificates will be signed by the corresponding secretary of the General Federation and vised by the agent of the railroads. Wednesday afternoon, June 6, 2 to 4 o'clock; Thursday afternoon, June 7, 2 to 4 o'clock, Alhambra Theatre.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 6.

Alhambra Theatre, 2 o'clock—Business meeting of the Federation. Mrs. Lowe, chairman.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 6.

Lake Park Drive to Milwaukee-Downer College, 4 to 6.30 o'clock—For officers and board of directors of the General Federation, speakers, delegates, alternates and press women.

WEDNEDAY EVENING, JUNE 6.

Alhambra Theatre, 8 o'clock—"Our Own Authors,"—Mrs. Lowe, chairman; Mrs. George B. Ferry, assistant chairman. "Move upward, working out the beast, and let the ape and tiger die," Kate Upson Clark, Brooklyn, N. Y. Piano solo, Scherzo Op. 39 (Chopin), Charles W. Dodge. Poem, The Present Hour, Mrs. Alice Williams Brotherton, Cincinnati, O. Aria, Il est doux, from Herodiade (Massenet), Mrs.

Proctor Smith. Miss Alice French (Octave Thanet), Davenport, Ia. Songs, (a) In Blossom Time (Needham); (b) Who'll Buy My Lavender? (Edward German), Mrs. Proctor Smith.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 7.

Alhambra Theatre, 9 o'clock—Business meeting. "In Memoriam"—Mrs. Edward Longstreth, 9.50 o'clock. Report Session of the Industrial Conditions Affecting Women and Children. 10 o'clock. Mrs. Corinne S. Brown, Chicago, chairman; Mrs. F. C. Winkler, assistant chairman; In the West, Mrs. Marie C. Young, Portland, Ore.; In the South, Mrs. John K. Ottley, Atlanta, Ga. The Need of Uniform Legislation for the Protection of Women and Children—Mrs. Thaddeus Stanwood, Evanston, Ill. How Industrial Conditions are Undermining the Race—Mrs. Alzina P. Stevens, Chicago; Discussion, Mrs. Martha E. Root, Bay City, Mich.; Mrs. Angie H. Hume, Des Moines, Ia.; Dr. Dorothea Moore, San Francisco, Cal.; Dr. Mary Jordan Finley, Mansfield, O. Women and Work—11.10 o'clock, Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 7.

Davidson Theatre, 10 o'clock—Civics—Mrs. William Christie Herron, Cincinnati, O., chairman; Mrs. H. M. Pillsbury, assistant chairman. The City Beautiful: Mrs. A. C. Ewing, Mrs. Herron, Salt Lake City, Utah. 1. Municipal Responsibility for the Public Health: Miss Mira Lloyd Dock, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, Amherst, Mass.; Discussion. 2. Parks and Playgrounds: Mrs. William N. Neal, Helena, Ark.; (a) The Ornamentation of Parks—A Model Playground, Mrs. William Ayres Cook, Helena, Ark.; (b) Their Practicability for Towns and Small Cities, Mrs. Joseph Green, College Hill, O.; Discussions. 3. Children's Organizations: "Corner Stones," Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, Elizabeth, N. J.; "That our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as cornerstones, polished after the similitude of a palace." (a) Organizations for Boys, Mrs. Stewart Hartshorn, Short Hills, N. J.; (b) Organizations for Girls, Mrs. Julia Miller, Elizabeth, N. J.; Discussion.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 7.

Alhambra Theatre, 2 o'clock—"The Ethics of Work," Mrs. Esther F. Noble, Norwalk, Conn., chairman; Mrs. Hamilton Townsend, assistant chairman; general introduction, Mrs. Noble. (a) "Relative Values," Miss O. M. E. Rowe, Boston, Mass.; (b) "Utilizing and Conserving Our Forces," Mrs. Selwyn Douglas, Oklahoma City, Okla.; (c) "The Folly of Overwork," Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Kalamazoo, Mich.; to be followed by discussion, opened by (a) Mrs. Edward Addison Greeley, New York; (b) Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo, Connecticut; (c) Mrs. Frederick Hanger, Arkansas; general discussion.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 7.

Davidson Theatre, 2 o'clock—The Common Sense of Domestic Science—A Few Questions for Clubs to Consider, Mrs. Annie G. Whitmore, Denver, Col., chairman; Mrs. A. D. Seaman, assistant chairman. 1. How to Organize Domestic Science Schools: Experiences, Louisville, Mrs. Ida C. Chatterson; Omaha, Mrs. Mary Moody Pugh; Erie, Pa., Mrs. H. F. Watson; Denver, Mrs. James B. Grant. (a) How May Domestic Science Schools be Self-Supporting? (b) Free Instruction; (c) Associate Memberships, Mrs. Charles E. Crouse, Syracuse, N. Y.; Discussion. 2. The Necessity for the Domestic Science School in the Small City—Mrs. Hill P. Wilson, Junction City, Kas. Is it Possible to Reach the Farm? Mrs. Lewis W. Lacy, Old Orchard, Mo.; Discussion. 3. The Domestic Science School as at Present Organized—(a) Are Cooking School Methods Adjustable and Practicable in the Home? (b) Practical Training of the Poor Child in Public Institutions; Discussion. 4. How May We Make Domestic Service a Profession? Mrs. Fanny Hallock Carpenter, New York City; Discussion. (a) Housekeepers' Associations. (b) Servants' Associations, Mrs. Helen Guthrie Miller, Reno, Nev.; Discussion. Railroad certificates will be signed by the corresponding secretary of the General Federation and vised by the agent of the railroads. Thursday afternoon, June 7, from 2 to 4 o'clock, Alhambra Theatre.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 7.

4 to 6 o'clock—Receptions in private homes to which the officers and board of the General Federation, all speakers, delegates and alternates, non-resident club women and press women are invited. Each state will receive notice in which homes its delegates are to be received. No further invitations will be issued. Mrs. James Sidney Peck, president local Biennial Board, "At Home" to all visiting club women, 5 Waverly place. Mrs. D. M. Benjamin, 166 Prospect avenue; Mrs. Frank G. Bigelow, 657 Astor street; Mrs. H. H. Camp, 219 Tenth street; Mrs. T. A. Chapman, 578 Cass street; Mrs. Oliver C. Fuller, 585 Marshall street; Mrs. John Johnston, 645 Franklin place; Mrs. William Mackie, 1103 Grand avenue; Mrs. Oliver P. Pillsbury, 196 Prospect avenue; Mrs. Edward Sanderson, 518 Astor street; Mrs. Frank L. Vance, 486 Marshall street; Mrs. H. R. Vedder, 199 Tenth street; Mrs. Edward P. Vilas, 530 Astor street.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 7.

Alhambra Theatre, 8 o'clock—The Consumers' League—Mrs. Sarah S. Platt-Decker, chairman; Mrs. P. E. Dutcher, assistant chairman. 1. The Power and Responsibility of the Consumer, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, president of New York Consumers' League. Concerto Op. 23, B flat minor (Tschaikowsky) Andante non troppo 1 molto, Maestro-Allegro con spirito, Miss Katharine McCord; orchestra parts on second piano, Julius Klauser. 2. The Consumers' League Label and the Inspection of Factories, Mrs. Florence Kelly, secretary National Consumers' League. 3. How Can the Conscientious Consumer Co-operate with the Conscientious Merchant and Manufacturer? Miss Edith M. Howes, president Massachusetts Consumers' League; Discussion. (a) Song of Seasons (Hawley); (b) You and I (Lehman), Mrs. F. M. Davis, Grand Rapids, Mich. 4. Plans for Future Work, Mrs. Corinne S. Brown; Discussion.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 7.

Pabst Theatre, 8 o'clock—Art Session—Mrs. Herman J. Hall, Chicago; Mrs. S. S. Frackelton, Chairman. (a) Vale Carissima (Altenhoefer); (b) Slumber Song (Mozart), Milwaukee Maennerchor, Hugo Kaun, director. Illustrated lecture by Dr. George Kriehn Ph. D., Chicago, Ill. "Municipal Art in America." (a) Daheim; (b) Queen of Night (Hugo Kaun); (c) There is No Vale, Rudolph Schmidt.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 8.

Alhambra Theatre, 9 o'clock—Business session. "The Opportunities of the Federation." 10.30 o'clock, Mrs. Sarah S. Platt-Decker, chairman; Mrs. Thomas H. Brown, assistant chairman. Federation in Its Principle, Mrs. Christina Howell Charles, Cuba, N. Y. A Few Thoughts on Organization, Mrs. William T. Coad, Rapid City, S. D. Harmonizing Independent Forces, Mrs. Harriet C. Towne, Omaha, Neb. A Message from Montana, Mrs. William J. Christie, Butte, Mont. Our Goal Today, Mrs. Paul Hemphill, Chester, S. C. How Club Women Have Aided Library Extension, Mrs. George K. Meyer, Dallas, Tex. Reciprocity Among Clubs, Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard Thompson, Grand Rapids, Mich. Individuality in Dress, Mrs. Lydia Avery Coonley Ward, Chicago, Ill. Discussion.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 8.

Davidson Theatre, 10.15 o'clock—A Group of Important Subjects—Mrs. Charles S. Morris, Berlin, Wis., chairman; Mrs. E. H. Dadmun, assistant chairman. (a) Audubon Society—"The Quality of Mercy," Miss Mira Lloyd Dock, Harrisburg, Pa.; Discussion. (b) "A Plea for the Study of Civil Service Reform," Miss L. W. Perkins, Concord, Mass.; read by Miss Helen A. Whittier, Lowell, Mass.; Discussion. (c) Vacation Schools, Miss Annie W. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa., director of public kindergartens; Discussion. (d) Social Settlements, Miss Mary E. McDowell, Chicago, University of Chicago settlement; Discussion. 11.15 o'clock. Reports of Clubs of Women Workers, Mrs. Lowe, chairman. The Club Movement Among Working Women, Miss Charlotte C. Wilkinson, Syracuse, N. Y., secretary National League of Women Workers. (a) A Model Vacation House, Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Civic Club, Philadelphia; Discussion. (b) The Management of a Mutual Benefit Fund, Mrs. Charles U. Thorpe, New Century Club, Philadelphia; Discussion. (c) Lunch Clubs, Mrs. Charles H. Kumler, Young Women's League, Dayton, O.; Discussion led by Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie, Brooklyn; Miss Edith M. Howes, Boston.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 8.

Pythian Hall, Alhambra Building, 10 o'clock—Report session of art committee—Mrs. Herman J. Hall, chairman; Mrs. A. H. Brockway, Brooklyn, N. Y., assistant chairman. Colorado—State Federation Art Department, Mrs. E. A. Thayer, Pueblo. Utah—State Federation Art Department, Mrs. Franc R. Elliott, Salt Lake City. Illinois—State Federation Art De-

partment, Mrs. J. G. McMurphy, Oak Park. Georgia—Mrs. E. G. McCabe, Atlanta. Des Moines Woman's Club—Mrs. T. M. Walker, 828 Fifth street, Des Moines, Ia. Art Work of Virginia—Miss Louisa J. Smith, Lynchburg. Brooklyn Woman's Club Art Department—Mrs. A. H. Brockway. Milwaukee College Endowment Association Art Department—Mrs. Elba Johnson, Milwaukee. Chicago Public School Art Society—Mrs. Gertrude B. Blackwelder, Morgan Park. Public School Art League, Milwaukee—Mrs. S. S. Merrill. Municipal Art League of Baltimore—Mrs. W. M. Ellicott. The Bridgeport Art Clubs—Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo, Norwalk, Conn. Federation of Woman's Educational and Literary Organizations of Western New York—Mrs. C. M. Dow, Jamestown, N. Y.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 8.

Alhambra Theatre, 2 o'clock—Meeting of the Federation—Mrs. Lowe, chairman. Report of nominating committee. Election of officers. New business.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 8.

Alhambra Theatre, 8 o'clock—Mrs. Lowe, chairman. 1. Impressions of a Russian Woman on American Women's Clubs and Club Women, Mme. Sofja Loovna Friedland, Moscow, Russia. 2. "The Show Window, Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, Pasadena, Cal. The Rose of Avontown, Mrs. H. H. Beach. The Euterpeans, Mrs. A. G. Hayden, director. Obligato solo, Miss Bessie Greenwood. The Fifth Biennial—Its Faults; Its Virtues; A Last Word. "Endymion" (Liza Lehman), Miss Clara Trimble, Chicago. Resolutions. Introduction of officers. Social meeting.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 9.

9 o'clock—Meeting of board of directors, clubroom, Hotel Plankinton. 10.30 o'clock—Meeting of Council, Arcade, Hotel Plankinton.

EARLY Tuesday morning the stage was set with a garden scene and made attractive by groups of palms, while the edge of the stage was banked with flowering plants. A great bouquet of roses and carnations graced the table, where sat Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Platt-Decker and Mrs. Kendrick. The big auditorium resembled an enormous beehive, with the continuous hum of conversation until the hour struck 10. Then Mrs. Lowe arose and announced that the meeting would be opened with prayer by Miss Ellen C. Sabin.

Miss Sabin, in words of well chosen eloquence, invoked the divine blessing upon the convention, and Mrs. Lowe then introduced "His Honor, the Mayor of Milwaukee," and Mayor Rose welcomed the convention in the following words:

"Madame President, Ladies of the Convention: It has been my happy privilege to attend many national gatherings, convened for divers purposes, but this is my first opportunity to address a convention of ladies. This scene here this morning is certainly an inspiration, and I only regret that all the good people of Milwaukee are not permitted from some point of convenience to look over this magnificent assemblage.

"I assure you that our people appreciate the honor that you have conferred upon us by choosing their city as the place for holding this Biennial meeting. Milwaukee has become one of the great convention cities of this country, and we have the pleasure of extending a welcome to our neighbors from our sister states, to open our doors and extend hospitality, and I assure you that every true Milwaukeean esteems this a personal pleasure.

"I only hope that you will find sufficient time to visit the different points of interest. We have a city of about 300,000 inhabitants, made up of a cosmopolitan population, for there are representatives from every civilized nation on earth, all coming together and working in perfect harmony to accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number. We aim to keep pace with our sister cities in the march of progress, and it has come about that the competition that characterizes individual effort characterizes the efforts of cities in the attempt to excel. It is this friction of activity that accelerates action; that inspires energy and ambition.

"While we are a great manufacturing city, employing in our manufactures nearly 100,000 operatives, and having an annual product of exceeding $158,000,000, we are a city of homes. There is but one other city in the United States where a larger percentage of its population own their homes than the city of Milwaukee. You may visit all parts of our city, and you will find no tenement house district. Our laboring people own their own homes, and there they rear the children in God's beautiful sunlight and fresh air, amid pleasant surroundings.

"Our splendid school system offers a magnificent opportunity for obtaining education, and gives them to rich and poor alike.

"I hope you will find time to visit our parks. While we have no large park, we have a large number of small parks, planted at the thresholds of the common people, giving them fresh-air places where they go after their work, take their families and children with them, and enjoy what only the rich in other cities can have.

"I ask you to visit the public library and museum, a magnificent educational institution that stands as a monument to the enterprise and intelligence of our people. Milwaukee has erected no large monuments, no statues, or things of that sort, but she has taken pride in erecting great educational institutions that will stand as monuments to our intelligence and progressiveness. We appropriate annually upwards of three-quarters of a million dollars for the maintenance of the public schools. And we have in the city under private control more than seventy schools that are working to build up the system. And one of the greatest institutions that we have is controlled by a lady, she who invoked the invocation here this morning.

"I can say, and say truthfully, that the ladies of our city exercise a strong influence upon all that we do that is aimed to accomplish good. And you may congratulate yourselves that there has never been an association or club or society of women that is not devoted to the accomplishment of good.

"In behalf of the people of our city I extend to you our greetings and earnest and sincere welcome. We feel that your coming to us will result in much good, not only to those with whom you may be brought in contact, but to our city at large. We wish you to know what we possess, and we ask you when you return to your homes to speak of the merits of Milwaukee, so that our fame may be justly spread. And permit me to express the hope that your stay here may be one of profit and enjoyment to you, and that when you return to your homes you will carry with you only happy memories and pleasant recollections of your visit to the Cream City of the Lake."

Mrs. James Sidney Peck was then introduced and received with applause, and spoke as follows:

Madame President, Members of G. F. W. C., Etc.: "We bid you welcome." This is the greeting of the club women of Milwaukee, federated or unfederated, as all rallied at the first call to do honor to this occasion.

Preceded by the official representative of our city, and followed by the leader of a state organization, our greeting is a connecting link, a kind of interlude, and when every usual note of welcome has been sounded, we would strike some richer chord and invoke a subtler meaning by which to express the depth and earnestness of our welcome. Why this threefold greeting if not to emphasize the coming together of club women from the North, East, South and West for a common purpose, the keynote of which is helpfulness to the individual member, the club and the community! This is a well-founded claim, as a brief retrospective glance shows the principle of helpfulness to have been an inspiration at the very inception of the club idea, which sprung up almost at the same time (and without any association) in New York and Boston, as exemplified by Sorosis and the New England Women's Club. The foundation was carefully laid, but the superstructure grew slowly, for there were obstacles to overcome before the innovation, a woman's club, could gain an acknowledged place.

March, 1889, Sorosis issued an invitation to all clubs in the land to aid in celebrating its twenty-first birthday. Sixty-five clubs responded, and who can forget that unique convocation which united generous hospitality, good cheer and a helpful program? And here, at the suggestion of Mrs. J. C. Croly, appeared the tiny plant that under the fostering care of a committee of fourteen was destined to blossom out the following year in New York as the "General Federation of Women's

Clubs," and with plans broad enough to claim the allegiance of women noted for their good works.

This loyal support has been continued, and every Biennial —Chicago, Philadelphia, Louisville and Denver—has been a seed-time, and the harvest has been garnered in distant places and under various conditions. Thus will the fifth Biennial sow its seed; it may be an art suggestion that will lend its aid to brighten some distant home and set in motion forces that will render many homes attractive; it may be the solution of some educational problem that will shed new light in far-away places, or a note of sympathy in behalf of a weary shop-girl, and so start a wave of interest that will crystallize into a widespread movement, and so we might multiply illustrations to prove the helpful nature of even a Biennial program as well as the fellowship of the General Federation of Women's Clubs with the altruistic demands of today, which are transforming the precepts of our childhood, "Be good and you will be happy," into the clearer interpretation, "Make others happy and you will be good."

Taking up the refrain, we welcome you to a city with a setting almost as blue and sparkling as the famed Mediterranean, and though only just past the half century mark, the metropolis of a state rich in historical traditions. We welcome you to a city with the unique conditions that a commingling of nationalities ever produces, and to a so-termed conservative city in the best sense of that much-abused term. We welcome you to the delights of club fellowship, to a participation in club hospitality so generously offered by M. C. E. A. at the Plankinton, the W. C. W. at the Athenaeum, and, if on slightly divergent lines, by the Colonial Dames and D. A. R. at the Pfister. We welcome you to our homes (whose doors have opened wider than ever before), and to our hearts, believing that new friends may be added to those of "auld lang syne," and together help us into a clearer consciousness of the delight of living.

Hoping we may have some pleasant days together, we again "Bid you welcome."

Mrs. Arthur C. Neville, as State Federation president, then brought greeting from Wisconsin, saying:

For days past your advancing host as a great army has been steadily moving towards this beautiful city of the lakes, where we have waited to receive you.

You have come from states and territories lying all the way from San Francisco Bay to Bar Harbor, and from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico.

"But there is neither East nor West,
Nor border, nor breed, nor birth,
When two strong men stand face to face,
Though they come from the ends of the earth."

Such a large gathering of women as this, so representative of all that teems in the brain, thrills in the heart or works in the will of womankind, has never before met on American soil. It marks an epoch and its influence will go forth as a girdle round the globe, binding in time all women into a single Federation.

This great organization, of which you are the vanguard, stands for intellectual culture, altruistic endeavor and the downfall of social distinctions. The bugle sound of your advance strikes the keynote of the church universal, and the drumbeat of thousands of hearts throbbing through the land predicts the breaking down of old barriers and the coming of the universal brotherhood of man.

This meeting means much to you, as is shown by your presence here this morning. It means still more for Wisconsin. To every club woman within our borders you have brought a message, one thing for one, another for another. Each will find her own, and she and her club and her town will be the better for all time because you have been with us. In the future we will date from this day—our St. Crispin's day, of which our children's children will hear and because of it be glad.

We of the state have been accorded a large share in the joyful preparation for your coming, and there is not a city in the Federation which is not represented on a committee here today. We, of Wisconsin, five thousand strong, bid you welcome, and with the same feeling in our hearts that thrilled the English when they greeted Alexandria, the young Princess of Wales, we say, as did they:

"Saxon or Dane or Norman we,
Teuton or Celt or whatever we be,
We are all Dane in our welcome of thee."

Stay with us after the close of the week and let us show you more of the hospitality of the state. We can take you to spots where the scenery is unsurpassed in the country. There may not be as much of it as there is in Colorado, where you left your hearts two years ago, but I assure you it is worth looking at.

Come to our homes, they are yours; sit down at our hearthstones and we will tell you stories of our thrilling border warfare, of Indian romance and legend. You are the guests of a state which for more than two hundred and fifty years has been preparing for your coming. Our Pilgrim rock lies at the headquarters of Green Bay, and the first white page of our history bears the date 1634.

When the baby born on the Mayflower was scarce fourteen years of age the first white man, Jean Nicolet, had found his way to our shores. While the colonists clung yet feebly to the fringe of the continent, Pere Allouez was bearing the cross to the Indians in our land. Soldiers came from New France and garrisoned our fort St. Francis, the first fort of the Northwest. Voyageur and bateaumen paddled up the streams, and the forests echoed with their merry boat songs. The coureur de bois lighted up the scene with the flaunting gay color of their apparel. When evening fell there could be heard the witching notes of a violin stealing out from some snug cabin where feet tripped merrily. Our pioneer women were French habitans who cheated the dull hours with laughter and dancing. They have left us the heritage of a fair land and happy homes, to a share in which we welcome you today. There were shadows cast in those early times, but we forget them now and the beginning seems all laughter and love and song.

Today this prophecy of our early years is fulfilled in the happy faces that look into yours from the length and breadth of Wisconsin. Our women greet you and offer a "welcome that ever smiles, its farewell goes out sighing."

Mrs. Sarah S. Platt-Decker of Denver, vice-president of the General Federation, made a graceful response to the several expressions of hospitality, and in the name of all the visitors thanked the Biennial hostesses. Mrs. Decker's address was extemporaneous and brief, but served its purpose in a particularly happy manner.

"I have decided that in some instances," she remarked, "the scriptural injunction is all wrong, and that, in the case of Biennials at least, it is more blessed to receive than to give. To me it was a pleasure and an inspiration two years ago to welcome the fourth annual Biennial delegates to Denver. Milwaukee is to be congratulated for enjoying the same privilege which was granted to my city in 1896. I believe that the city of Milwaukee and the women of Milwaukee are to be congratulated. This city is greatly enriched. There has much pleasure and attention come to you. On account of the Biennial convention in Colorado two years ago that state is held dear in the hearts of club women the country over. Colorado finds open hearts in forty states of the Union. A little incident will suffice. While returning from the meeting of the Federation of Ohio I entered a car, somewhat tired and perhaps a little homesick, and the car was crowded. I thought to myself, 'I will have to stand up.' But immediately more than a dozen club women arose to give me a seat, saying that no woman from Denver should stand in a car. To make it more interesting the conductor put his head in the car and asked if the woman from Denver had a seat. He said that he had strict orders not to allow a Colorado woman to stand up in Ohio.

"And now I want to confess a secret to you. I hope you will not tell anybody. I know my time is up, but you know how it is when we get to talking. Two years ago when I came here I had one misgiving. I could not help thinking of the woman who wanted for a long time to see Miss Jane Addams of Hull House. Finally she saw her. 'Oh,' she said, in a disappointed tone, 'ain't she any bigger than that?' That's the misgiving I had when I met Mrs. Peck, the chairman of the local Biennial board. I felt that it would be a great burden for such a slight pair of shoulders and I mourned to myself, 'Ain't she any bigger than that?' But we all know how Mrs. Peck has labored and toiled and worked, and I have come to the conclusion that avoirdupois does not count. (Applause. Mrs. Platt-Decker herself is quite large). May the Milwaukee Biennial eclipse that of Denver. We thank you for your cordial welcome. We will accept everything

you offer and more. Everything in this program we will gladly and cordially accept, and if there is anything that is not included here we will accept that also, and may our hearts all overflow with gratitude and happiness."

A few announcements were made by the secretary at this time, and then Mrs. Lowe arose to deliver her Biennial address. She was greeted with great applause and by the Chautauqua salute, a waving of handkerchiefs. She spoke in a low but plain voice, for three-quarters of an hour, and was listened to with rapt attention. Her address follows:

I deem it a privilege to be allowed to speak the opening words of this important meeting, which for many reasons should stand pre-eminent in the annals of our association. This Biennial convention of 1900 marks the tenth year of the existence of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, a period which the world and our own hearts tell us has been long enough to complete the formative process. We must now stand forth a living thing.

That this tenth anniversary, then, with its attendant meeting, should have fallen without design in the closing year of the century, when all men are taking account of themselves, and the world thrills as never before with the possibilities of the future, seems a circumstance fraught with significance. Standing thus, at the close of the world's century, and our individual decade, we can but bow our heads in the common prayer that, with the old may pass away from us all possible pettiness, weakness or unworthiness, and that with the new may be born for the world and for our women all those "Fruits of the Spirit" which shall make to prevail in us "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are lovely and of good report."

At an epoch making time like this, retrospection presses on the most prosaic, and amid the hurry and clamor of the present we find our thoughts turning back to the place of our beginnings with the wondering question, "How came we here?" In looking back upon the history of the Federation's formative days, 1889 and 1890, and noting the progress from that first simple grouping of literary circles to the complex organization of today, with its strong State Federations and its great department clubs, running the whole gamut of social endeavor, I think I am not so impressed with how much we have changed as how little. In the scope of our activities it is, indeed, a far cry from those days to these, but the adumbrations of all later achievement are so plain in the forecasts of that early time that none can doubt those early workers "saw the vision of the world and all the wonders that would be." Because the early ideals were high ones they shine as true today as then. We cannot better Mrs. Croly's statement of what holds the Federation together, "Not a creed, a dogma or a hobby, only a spirit of unity in the bonds of newly discovered love."

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown's warning words, "Remember, the Federation was organized for service, not for dominance," ring in our ears most significantly today.

Our first president, wise and far seeing, knew the temptations which strength brings to every earthly institution, and perceived that a time might come when the political ideal would threaten the altruistic in our order. Let us make this prophetic utterance the touchstone by which shall be tried every emprise and every aspiration of our Federation. Only as we measure up to the ideals it proclaims shall we, with all our progress, be found worthy of our pure beginnings.

But enough of retrospection, for it is now in order that I give you, as president of this Federation, a brief account of its progress, activities and achievements during the two years which have elapsed since many here today met so gladly and parted so reluctantly in that great Western city which gave such royal welcome to our last Biennial.

At the close of your last president's four years of arduous and effective labor she could look with pride upon an undertaking so nearly completed that all succeeding history shall grant to Mrs. Henrotin the organization of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. She left us with State Federations formed in thirty states—Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin. The seeds sown by her patient hands are still bearing fruit, and hence I present to her, as well as to the General Federation, the belated gleanings of a well-worked field in reporting State Federations in South Carolina, Texas, South Dakota, California, Indiana and Maryland, with a strong Federation of thirty clubs in Western New York, which has recently come to us.

Louisiana and Oregon have organized Federations under the direction and inspiration of the General Federation, and will be in union with us after their next meeting.

While 160 local clubs have been added to our roster, it is beyond question that the growth of the Federation, along this special line, has been materially retarded by the agitation as to reorganization.

To our foreign clubs in East Africa, South America, South Australia, Western Australia, England and India have been added a strong club in the Hawaiian islands, and the Society of American Women in London.

To obtain that knowledge of all sections which would make for greater unification of effort, it has been my pleasure to visit during these two years nearly every portion of our country. A close study of all local minds and conditions has been especially demanded at this juncture by the two new issues now before the Federation, viz:—the proposed reorganization of the Federation, and the necessity of bringing the income of our body into some adequate relation with its legitimate expenditures. In the course of this journeying it has been possible for me to feel the pulse of the club life of the nation. I have found everywhere a zeal and earnestness which insures success. Though the activities of the various clubs and states vary greatly, according to the local preparation or demand, I have found constant evidences of normal growth in the universal tendency to pass more and more from the merely pleasurable to the highly practicable ideal of club life.

And now, what of the Federation at large during this period? What is the most definite step it has taken; what thought most saliently expresses its latest purpose and fullest ideal? There can be little doubt that the most significant feature of the two years just past is the governing interest of the women of the Federation in the women and children who are wage-earners in America. This interest marks, perhaps, the most significant step in the history of our organization; by means of it we seem to say our work heretofore has been for others; now we propose in the broadest sense to work with others. The great service which we shall render in this industrial problem is a suggestive one. Whatever else we may do for the wage-earning woman, we shall do most when we bring to her the message of organization, which shall help her to help herself. The irruption of women into the professional and industrial world has been so suddenly accomplished that they stand there unadjusted to their environment. They have had no time to reason out their own position in the world of wage-earners, nor have economic specialists thrown any light on the subject. Woman, earning wages outside the home, is a phenomenon which has just swum within the ken of the political economist, who only gapes at the spectacle, forbearing to readjust his calculations to take her in. With more than 4,000,000 wage-earning women in America we must grant the existence of the wage-earning woman, and strive to find a rational adjustment of it. If women are to work for wages they must be enabled to do so without treading on each other's toes, or unduly jostling men. Organization alone will bring order out of chaos for them in this problem; it is the Excalibur with which they may sever the Gordian knot of their industrial conditions. Can the Federation perform a greater service for the wage-earning woman than to place in her hands this weapon with which she may win her way in life, liberty and the possession of happiness? And for the children; what shall we say of the little child who is a wage-earner? The work here should be by the process of elimination, for the wage-earning child, as a class, must be abolished.

The well-being of states, communities and individuals demands that this should be so. In the South, that new storm center of labor activity, this must be the main point of attack, and no club woman should rest content while a single child is suffered to lean eleven hours each day over a spindle, during the weary time which lies between his seven years and a stunted manhood or womanhood. Nothing makes us realize more clearly the magnitude of our nation than the varied conditions of this problem of labor. To you of the East, these horrors must seem like some half forgotten dream; and yet, in the South, with its totally new industrial life, the evils of an unrestricted child labor are upon us in tremendous force,

with thousands of little children in our mills. The weary struggles of the "seventies" in New England may be recapitulated, but this fight will be shorter, if fiercer, because women will be in it. There is need indeed for that courage which works in darkness, sure only that God is great.

In other sections club women must grapple with the sweat shop evil, and the whole question of underpaid labor. Here again the weapon is organization. Consumers' Leagues, which are springing up about us, are another use of that great power through which, by various means, this fight for a wholesome, cheerful life for every creature is going to be won. Does this ideal seem far away? The hope for its speedy realization lies in precisely such phenomena as this Federation now presents. When the consumer as well as the producer is interested in the well-being of the latter, this well-being will not be long in arriving. When an organization like this one, mainly composed of leisure women, concerns itself with the affairs of wage-earning women, all things may be accomplished. This is really unity in diversity; in consequence of it things will begin to move.

Time does not suffer me to speak of the concrete effort toward brightening and bettering the lives of all classes of working women and children. Many clubs in the various states are initiating such efforts, which will be properly exploited at this convention, under the report of our zealous chairman, Mrs. Corinne S. Brown. I desire, however to allude to one further field of activity which falls under the head of this industrial work, and has to do with the portentious problem of domestic service. There is no question that the untrained servant and the untrained mistress are playing sad havoc in the sacred precincts of the American home, and, as a body of homemakers and housekeepers, the efforts to better matters falls legitimately within our sphere. The shattered nerves of many a woman who keeps the house, and the impaired digestion of many a man who pays the bills, alike declare that something must be done. The cry of the hour is surely for skilled labor in domestic service, and some new method of organized housekeeping. The second is coming anyway, through the natural process of social evolution; the first we may help along by means of training schools for domestic service. Let every club in America give this subject its careful attention during the next two years that we may see what can be done. This is certainly our problem; let us get about solving it. Ah! surely we have a lifetime endeavor in this, our chosen field of the industrial problem. To organize the laboring women, to eliminate and educate the laboring child, to train both the domestic servant and her mistress—large tasks, surely, and yet, rightly used, we have for their accomplishment large powers. Let us work towards these ends as if conscious that time is short, and trust for their fulfilment in the certainty that time is long. We shall attain.

As for our other great head of special endeavor, education, there is much to tell, all of which you shall hear from the reports of the efficient chairman, Miss Margaret J. Evans.

The past two years have been joyful ones for all club women in this chosen field of endeavor, for the result of four years of close study and active work have blossomed out in such radiant abundance that we are at pause between wonder and delight. This study and activity in the field of education on the part of club women has served to place them preeminently among the factors to be reckoned with in all educational endeavor. There is scarcely a state in which club women have not been invited to address educational bodies, and in nearly every state a union of feeling and endeavor has been formed between teachers and superintendents and club women, who are patrons and mothers, which is as novel as it is powerful. That every department of the educational life of our nation is feeling the effects of this combine even superficial observers may attest. From university to kindergarten our interest has ranged.

The most powerful weapon of this crusade for universal education has been the traveling library, a means which the club and State Federations have adopted with a unanimity which attested its value in all localities and under all conditions. The extent of this movement in the clubs will be demonstrated at this meeting, in the novel and interesting exhibits to be made under the direction of Miss Stearns. A visit to this exhibit will repay all club women.

Since your last Biennial, the work for general education has been recruited, under a new head, in the formation of a strong special Committee on Art. The able chairman, Mrs. Herman J. Hall of Chicago, has with the aid of her committee done good work in inspiring new interest among the clubs in the study of art and its application to our daily lives. They feel that, though time has been well spent by women in becoming intimate with classic or renaissance art, such study has been in vain unless the fruitage of it shall be manifest in their own environment. The domestic science work has flourished, and beside the interest in the subject which has been extended among individuals, clubs have been effectual in securing departments for its study in many schools and colleges.

The civic activities of the clubs have been increasingly great. Their work has ranged from the Health Protective Associations of our great cities to the Village Improvement Societies of the towns and villages, and by means of all of them more women each day are finding out that the world's business is their business, and that good housekeeping is not confined to four walls.

In the study work of the clubs, always such a salient feature of the life of the Federation, we note an advance proportionate to that of all other phases. More and more each year clubs are passing out of contempt with the old fragmentary methods of self-conducted study, and are seeking systematized aid and direction for really serious work. It has been said that the club is the university of the middle-aged woman. It is also the hot-bed of altruistic ideals and the arena for literary endeavor. Women today constitute more than a respective majority of the reading public; through the clubs they are constantly developing into critics, authors and philosophers.

All these things and more, however, you will hear in these five days which will seem all too short for the telling. Perhaps it is this fact that we have so much of interest to recount that has emboldened us at this Biennial to adopt a method of procedure which is a distinct innovation. For the first time in the history of the Federation we shall present to the world a Club Woman's Biennial, in the full sense of the word. Our programs heretofore have been for club women; the program of this fifth Biennial will be made up of club women. If our proceedings under this rule shall prove to be less brilliant than those of former occasions, the added interest they will acquire as the first full demonstration of what club women have to say will amply atone for any other deficiency. Hence, more securely than ever before, I may leave the proceedings of this convention to testify of the undertakings, interests and achievements of our club world, while I speak of the principal incidents of my regime. In pursuance of the policy of this organization, which has from its beginning stood for the effort for universal peace, a letter expressing the earnest sympathy of the G. F. W. C. was sent to the Peace Conference at The Hague last July. That the world is not ready yet to sheath its sword seems evident in the face of the wars which have since been waged by the two nations who stand at the summit of the world's civilization. There are some who find in this slipping back into the old ways a menace to the influence of women whose freedom and development have been among the fruits of peace. For otherwise any impetus toward materialism render all the more necessary the countercheck of the spiritual, and if our nation stands in danger of harking back to that war-cry of past ages, "might is right," the still, small voice is all the more needed to keep asserting God's great truth that "spirit rules." More than ever before woman's heart and voice are needed in the councils of the world, for she it is who must keep before the dazzled eye of the one time savage, that new patriotism which finds it sweet and decorous not only to die, but to live for one's country.

A great new field for practical operation has been opened for the Federation of Women's Clubs in the islands of the sea, to which, we must see to it, that our arms carry civilization as well as conquest. To Cuba and the Philippines American women will flock in thousands during the next few years, whatever turn the political aspect may take. Let us see to it that these women carry with them the propaganda of the woman's club idea, and plant it there securely to bring forth fruit of individual development for the future. The churches are already pushing to these new fields, thus setting us a commendable example in aggression. That we should follow in their lead in this matter is eminently fitting. The development of the individual is the first requisite of any vital religion. If the women of our new possessions are to be Christianized, they must first be individualized and developed into personalities capable of a choice. I would recommend the appointment

of a strong committee, in whose charge shall be placed this matter of club extension in the territory which is becoming so rapidly Americanized. Two official communications have been sent from the office of the president of the G. F. W. C. to the president of the United States. One bore the congratulations of the G. F. W. C. upon the proclamation of peace after the war with Spain; the other urged upon the president the appointment of at least one woman upon the commission of the United States to Paris. This was in accord with the expressed wish of this body at Denver that Mrs. Potter Palmer be urged for this post.

At the Council meeting held in Philadelphia last June, the appointment of two important committees was recommended to the executive board. One was the committee to arrange for a congress of the G. F. W. C. at the Paris Exposition. In a visit to Paris during the ensuing summer it was my pleasure to attend a called meeting of the Exposition Board of Women in Paris, at which time the proposed congress was thoroughly discussed, with the evident conclusion that a gathering of American club women would be joyfully welcomed by their French sisters, and that such a congress would bear rich fruit in helping foreign women to the organization they so ardently desire and so notably lack. The project afterwards proved impracticable, owing to conflicts of dates with this Biennial, and was therefore reluctantly resigned by the board. The excellent preparatory work of this committee has not been in vain, since so close a bond has been established between the club women of America and the women of the French board.

The second important committee growing out of the discussions of the Council was one appointed to formulate a plan for the reorganization of the G. F. W. C., and submit same to this Biennial. As this committee is prepared to report at this time, it is unnecessary for me to refer to it in detail. I shall only say that the discussion of this subject has been, so far, productive of beneficial results for our body. Wisely and temperately prosecuted, further discussion will bring about further benefit.

From my observation of club phenomena in different states, I deduce to two ends which must be attained for the future prosperity of this organization. By what means these ends may be observed it must be your task to deside. The first desideratum is a closer relationship between the club and the club woman and this general body; the second is a broader view of the purposes of club organization. The first of these ends will doubtless be compassed by your plan of reorganization, whatever that may be; the second lies in the diffusion of a broader conception of club unity, by means of which clubs shall cease to ask so much what they are to get from this union, and rejoice abundantly in the thought of what they can take into it. Every woman's club in America should be glad to be a member of the General Federation, for the sake of strengthening just so much the cause of organized womanhood for social betterment. Thus, willing to give of their strength, they will receive strength in return. I doubt if union will be of much value to them on any other terms.

I cannot speak the closing words of this address without turning aside to say a word, however inadequate, of those, my associates in this work, who by their loyalty, efficiency and zeal have made of the past two years of the Federation's history a triumph, and of my official relations a beautiful memory. Words fail to express all that I would like to say of the vice-president, who has at all times labored unselfishly for the good of this Federation, adding a charm to every joy and always ready to assume and carry more than her share of responsibility. My sincere thanks are due to each of the other officers who, by the precision with which their respective duties have been performed, have so lightened my own labors; to the board, who have so readily responded to calls for their presence at sundry times and places; to the chairmen of the various committees, whose labors, in season and out of season, have made us what we are. And last, but not least, to the executive committee, who have "held up my hands with a loyalty and wisdom which I shall never forget." A special word of recognition is in order for the services of the program committee, which have been so arduous and so faithfully performed. Beside the labor incident upon the arrangement of any program of so varied a nature, this committee laid upon itself the additional task of providing a Biennial at a greatly curtailed expense. Any mention of the faithful work of this committee on program recalls to our memories one who has since our last meeting passed "into the life beyond." In the death of Mrs. Longstereth we ackonwledge an irreparable loss. The brilliant Biennial in Denver will always be associated in the minds of club women with her, whose zeal and ability made the program what it was. The memory of how fully she gave herself for us there will ever linger in our hearts as her most fitting monument.

And now, what shall we say of the future of this organization which has grown to such majestic proportions and such inspiring possibilities under our fostering care, and upon whose continued usefulness and power our hearts are so inalienably fixed? This question none may answer; we must prove ourselves as gradually as the flower unfolds. The tendency of the years behind us promise well; we owe our past no grudge; it is ours to see that the future follows worthily on.

There is a talisman which we may hide in our hearts and trust to for guidance; it is that old word, Service. This ideal has brought us thus far; no other can carry us on. There are those today who are eager to convince us that individual development, not service for others, is the object of life. Thus, grasping after half a truth, they miss the most essential part.

The expansion of the human spirit is the object of existence, but this end can never be attained by living in and for one's self. The law of life is action and reaction. "Only as we serve shall we deserve," for through service alone can the individual, the God in us, grow to its full stature, and become "perfect even as God is perfect." And so, through all our service, the matter does hark back to the question of the individual. The club, like the world, is made up of all the people in it. Upon the growth and development of the women who compose it depends, then, the future of this Federation. We must "fight the good fight without ceasing," forgetting self in the thought for others, and thus most truly finding self again. Thus shall we achieve perfectionment of the whole by the perfectionment of the parts, and make of this Federation so powerful an agency for good that generations yet unborn "shall rise up and call us blessed."

"Spirits of old that bore me,
And set me meek of mind,
Between great deeds before me
And deeds as great behind.

"Knowing Humanity my star,
As forth of old I ride,
Oh, help me wear with every scar
Honor at eventide.

"Forethought and recollection
Rivet mine armor gay,
The passion for perfection
Redeems my falling way.

"Oh, give my youth, my faith, my sword,
Choice of my heart's desire,
A short life in the saddle, Lord,
Not long life by the fire."

At the conclusion of Mrs. Lowe's address she was presented with a bouquet of flowers from Richard B. Montgomery, a colored editor of this city. On the flowers was a card stating that the gift was from the colored people of Wisconsin. The token was received graciously by the president and the incident was not especially noticed by the delegates.

Greetings from fraternal delegates were then received. Mrs. Theodore W. Birney of Washington, D. C., president of the National Congress of Mothers, spoke earnestly and made a very good impression.

Mrs. Lucretia L. Blankenberg, representing Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, spoke vigorously for a few minutes and read a telegram from Mrs. Catt in which she said that the time was approaching when woman would have her rights. "When the mantle of equality falls upon you," Mrs. Blankenberg said to the delegates, "you will be prepared to take up the great work. The mantle will come from the National American Woman's Suffrage Association."

Mrs. David Sullivan of Chicago, representing the National Council of Jewish Women, made a clever and womanly

speech. She told how the Jewish women had been specializing in patriotic and philanthropic work. She scored the modern club women somewhat by saying that they were not followers of the golden rule, and do not unto men as they would have men do unto them. They can do no better than to create better education in ethics. The speaker invited all club women to join the Jewish Women's Association in doing this.

Mrs. Fannie Humphreys Gaffney of New York, representing the National Council of Women, said that that organization was an older sister to the Federation, and that it cared for national organizations while the Federation cared for individual clubs.

Abstracts from the recording secretary's report follow:

The board of directors held its first meeting at Denver June 28, 1898. Since that time it has also met at Omaha in October of the same year, in Philadelphia in June, 1899, in Washington in February, 1900, and on Monday morning of this week at Milwaukee.

Council meetings in connection with meetings of the board were held at Denver, Philadelphia and Milwaukee.

One of the first duties performed by the board was the appointment of the standing committees.

Art was made a separate department, instead of being included in that of literature as before, and a committee on art appointed.

The by-laws as amended at the fourth Biennial made no provision for dues and representation from Federations other than State Federations, or from national societies belonging to the General Federation.

The board therefore decided that city and sectional Federations of ten clubs or more should pay to the General Federation $1 per club annually; that the minimum representation of such Federation should be two delegates, and that each Federation of more than ten clubs should be entitled to one additional delegate for every twenty clubs or majority fraction thereof, and that national societies be received on the same basis as individual clubs.

Mrs. Henrotin having resigned the position of representative of the General Federation to the Paris Exposition, to which she was elected at the fourth Biennial, the president was elected by the board to serve in that capacity.

At the meeting in 1899 the board decided to apply at once for space at the Paris Exposition for exhibition of club work and portraits of Federation officers from the beginning of the Federation to the present time, and a committee of three was appointed, who, with the president, should carry out the details of the resolution adopted.

The Council at their meeting the same month decided to appoint an international conference in Paris during the time of the Exposition, but at the meeting in February, 1900, after the report of the committee and the insurmountable difficulties—one of which was the necessity of having the conference, if at all, the week following the fifth Biennial, the board decided to abandon the plan.

It had also been decided by the board to adopt The Club Woman as the official organ of the Federation, and this had lessened the work of the secretary by enabling her to keep in touch with the organization throughout the country. The report was adopted.

The adjourned session of the Biennial was called to order promptly at 2 o'clock by Mrs. Lowe, with not more than two-thirds of the delegates present.

The first in order was the report of the committee on credentials, read by Mrs. George H. Noyes, which stated that the report showed 684 delegates and 197 alternates, in addition to the votes allowed the state chairmen of correspondence, 27; board of directors, 14; presidents of State Federations, 34; special committees, 20.

Mrs. Lucia E. Blount, chairman of the committee on rules and regulations, read her report, which included the following:

That all speeches should be limited to three minutes.

That no member should speak twice until all members had spoken.

That the final vote on reorganization should be taken Thursday morning.

That no proxies should be allowed.

That all motions should be made in writing and submitted to the secretary.

Mrs. Horace Brock, chairman of the reorganization committee, made a vigorous protest against allowing so short a time to discuss this question, and moved that five minutes should be allowed to speak on reorganization. This was followed by a buzz all over the house. Mrs. Wiles of Illinois spoke in favor of the amendment. Mrs. Blount explained the purpose of the rule and Mrs. Brock spoke again in protest. After speeches pro and con, the amendment was finally carried to allow five-minute speeches, and the report on rules and regulations was then unanimously accepted.

Mrs. Kendrick, corresponding secretary, reported:

It gives me great pleasure to submit herewith the report of my office for the last two years.

By comparison you will observe that the work of the correspondence has increased very much, but it has a tendency to bring us into closer relations with the several states, both as to their corresponding secretaries and state presidents. The selection of The Club Woman as the official organ of the board of directors has enabled me to keep in close touch with the membership of the Federation.

There were published and we have circulated important documents upon the industrial question as it affects women and children, the art committee and the educational committee.

The pleasant relations continue to exist between us and our foreign sister, and we have received some of the pleasantest letters from faraway clubs.

One hundred and fifty clubs have been admitted to the Federation in the last two years, and six State Federations, California, Indiana, Maine, South Carolina, South Dakota and Texas. We now number 674 clubs, with a membership of 65,000, and thirty-six State Federations of 2675 clubs, with 155,000 members.

There have been issued from this office 4800 letters, 3380 directories, 1500 supplements, 6000 circulars, 600 introduction cards, by-laws, suggestions for club programs, extracts from Mrs. Henrotin's address before the National Educational Association at Milwaukee.

The report of the treasurer, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, follows:

RECEIPTS.

July 29, 1898, balance from treasurer, Mrs. Frank Trumbull	$3,237.65
Dues from delinquent clubs, 1898-1900 (19 clubs)	150.00
1900, dues from 606 clubs, 1900-1901	5,411.20
1900, dues from 35 State Federations	683.25
1900, due from three District Federations	60.00
1900, due from three foreign clubs	16.21
1899, donation, art committee, stationery	2.00
	$9,560.31
Disbursements	$4,754.58
Balance, June 2, 1900	$4,805.73

Mrs. C. P. Barnes, the auditor, reported that she had examined the report of the treasurer and found it correct, and a vote of thanks was extended to the treasurer.

Just as the convention was about to adjourn, Mrs. Presley K. Ewing of Texas introduced a resolution pledging the G. F. W. C. to second the efforts of the Retail Clerks' Association to secure the closing of the stores at 6 o'clock p. m. After a warm discussion the resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions.

The reception at the Athenaeum Tuesday afternoon, given by the Woman's Club of Wisconsin, in beauty of decorations, number of guests, brilliancy of dress and charming hospitality of the hostess club, ranks with the best that has ever been offered at any Biennial. The beautiful architecture of the rooms was in itself a superb decoration, and to this was added the fragrance and beauty of flowers. Every woman of any prominence in club circles took this occasion of meeting Mrs. Sarah Platt-Decker, who is perhaps one of the most capable and tactful women in the West. Mrs. Buchwalter was another prominent club woman who received many compliments, passed on her fine record as chairman of the Biennial program committee.

In the reception hall, palm trees and oleanders made an avenue of beauty down which the guests passed to greet the receiving party, whose beautiful costumes added not a little to the brilliant effect.

The receiving party was composed of Mmes. Sarah S. Platt-Decker of Denver, Emma A. Fox of Detroit, Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, George W. Kendrick of Philadelphia, C. P. Barnes of Louisville, E. L. Buchwalter of Springfield, O., M. D. Thatcher of Denver, associated by Mmes. Perry Williams and Charles J. Dexter, Clarence J. Allen, William Mackee, William Mariner, Howard Morris, Edgar J. Tapping, G. Douglas Van Dyke and Miss Annie Ilsley; the members of the Athenaeum board, Mmes. T. A. Chapman, E. P. Vilas, H. H. Butlon, George L. Graves, William E. Cramer, James Sidney Peck, H. H. Camp, George C. Swallow, Samuel A. Field, John G. Flint, Miss Elizabeth Plankinton; and the following members of the Woman's Club: Mmes. John A. Butler, H. A. J. Upham, Frank P. Van Valkenburgh, George H. Wright, Pierpont Dutcher, Oliver P. Pillsbury, N. A. Gray, the Misses Alice Chapman, Harriet Cutter and Annie Ilsley.

TUESDAY EVENING.

INSTRUCTION and enjoyment were combined in the happiest manner conceivable at the first session of the Art conference, held Tuesday evening at the Alhambra Theatre. The large auditorium was crowded to the doors, the delegates and visitors occupying the seats reserved for them for the regular sessions, and the unique program was thoroughly enjoyed.

"Sculpture" was the branch of art which formed the theme of the evening, and each feature of the entertainment bore directly on this subject.

When the curtain was raised at the opening of the session the stage presented a marvelously pretty appearance, for the woodland scene was made more realistic by the use of palms and shrubbery, while the Greek girls were gracefully grouped about. At either end of the stage was an artist's tripod, at one of which Miss Jessica Farnham of Milwaukee was engaged in modeling a head, while at the other Sherry Fry of Creston, Ia., was engaged on the figure of a man. While their work was going on, Mrs. Zulime Garland of West Salem, Wis., the wife of the novelist, Hamlin Garland, spoke as follows:

"Some months ago Mr. Henry B. Fuller, the novelist, suddenly awoke to find himself a national issue, and infamous as the outcome of a frank talk on American art. He expressed the opinion that the American people were essentially inartistic. He went further and said that the entire English-speaking world was unaesthetic, and concluded by saying: 'In fact, the Anglo-Saxon mind has no conception of art, separated from ethical considerations.' The angry protests which followed from distinguished business men, from officers in the army, from bank presidents and railway officials—the flood of letters which overwhelmed Mr. Fuller, the indignant newspaper editorials, in many other cities East and West, became an astonishment to the gentle pessimist, who little thought that his brief comparison of the Anglo-Saxon with the Latin would interest anyone outside the limited group to whom he talked.

"It was deeply gratifying as well as astonishing to those who had America's artistic progress at heart to find that the general public, the laymen in art, were so sensitive. Their ungrounded pride in the things they had not was far better than a careless indifference. Ten years ago these distinguished citizens would not have read, far less have replied to, such a speech. Losing sight of the fact that Mr. Fuller was really bringing an indictment against the artistic shortcomings of the whole Northern race, his critics made local application of his stirring words. Their bitter protests really amounted to apology.

"Among other things Mr. Fuller based his assertions upon the ugliness of American cities, not only upon their lack of good art, but upon their amazing examples of bad art. The patriotic American citizen passionately resents criticism of his city, but he must not be too complacent. If he will allow himself to consider the interest and beauty of towns like Amiens and Chartres, of Rouen and of Blois, he cannot help bringing away memories of beautiful old churches, interesting fountains, or some rudely carved mildewed statue of a Madonna, and will ask himself why Rockport or Smithville should not have something beautiful to remember. He will be forced to admit the utilitarian barrenness of the average American town. What is there to remember in our secondary cities and towns of America? What have you in your city which is essentially beautiful? During the year I have visited many towns filled with refined and progressive people, but as I did not feel a great interest in the creamery or the glucose mills, there was little for my hosts to show me. There was little external evidence that life meant more to the average citizen than the daily round of eating and sleeping and rising to labor. The streets were hopelessly right-angled, sterile and uninteresting.

"One place that I remember well was a city of 60,000 inhabitants, boasting of its mills, of its library and of its schools. All of these admirable enterprises were good, but when my hostess took me to see the city's one attempt at sculpture, I found it to be a pathetic, if not criminal, waste of money.

"The courthouse square, a muddy waste, was not an encouraging background for artistic efforts, but the committee had not even made the best of this unlovely situation. In a corner partitioned off by railroad tracks rose a soldiers' monument—a grey column surrounded by three patent iron soldiers standing at 'parade rest.' Nearby stood the fountain, displaying a group of figures. Both fountain and monument seemed to have been bundled in together to get them into storage and out of the way. And these made up the sum total of the city's attempts at sculpture.

"The building of the 'White City' unquestionably marks an era in our national art. Prior to this great exposition no one, not even the sculptors themselves, would have believed it possible to make such use of sculptural decorations in this country. The result was a dream of beauty, whose effect upon the taste of our people is incalculable. Hundreds came in contact, for the first time, with a high union of sculpture, architecture and painting. It set up a standard of taste in their minds. In the same way the Congressional library at Washington and the public library in Boston are educating thousands of American citizens to an idea of the possibilities of art in our public buildings.

"Unfortunately good examples of art are few and the people are many. Small wonder, therefore, that the majority of American citizens imagine sculptural decorations to mean a row of bronze or marble effigies of old settlers or distinguished statesmen—an indefinite multiplication of modern tailoring. Is it strange that most Americans think they do not care for sculpture?

"And we talked of what might have been, of the possibilities in this green bower as a setting for a fountain, or if a memorial were wanted, how beautiful it might have been, and how strong and ennobling. A vision of the beautiful memorial to Henri Regnault, the heroic young French painter, came to me by contrast as an example of a fitting memorial.

"In every town, and in every section of our cities, are breathing places, like this little park, open squares or leafy boulevards, where the people congregate to rest and where they have leisure to enjoy. These are the places of interest,

and the proper locations for your sculptural decorations. Here are effective surroundings for bronze groups of wild animals, for historical and memorial groups—perpetuating the Indian, the pioneer and other forms of life in the open air; and above all, here are the places for fountains. In the level land, in the land of sunshine, the sound of falling water, the well of a fountain, must always have singular charm—and on the fountain and its associated ideas the sculptor can lavish his best thought and his highest skill, and be certain of appreciation. Great buildings, mighty civic monuments, may and will come, but you should not wait for this gigantic flowering of art. You can, if you will, make each of these little squares and triangles an abode of beauty and an influence for the higher life.

"Architectural sculpture is not all of sculpture; it may be but a small part; but in so far as it is an art it should conform to certain unchangeable laws. It must subordinate itself, or at least work in such entire harmony with architecture that it should apparently be a part of instead of asserting itself. It is impossible for a building to be a unit without this co-operation. The sculptor, when he yields himself to the place, is no longer a sculptor, but an architectural sculptor. There are more gratifying signs of a revival of this idea here in America. In every large city we find architects including in their estimates the sculptural decorations. There are already several excellent examples of well decorated buildings.

"The opportunity for sculptors, as a result of the aroused patriotism at the close of the Civil War, should have planted all over this country magnificent monuments to our heroic dead, wrought with the best skill and the highest conceptions. Instead, what do we find? Hundreds of those cast zinc soldiers at parade rest; and yet these monuments are really not monuments to the bad taste and ignorance of the citizens, but rather evidence of the lack of fitness, of training, of knowledge of the committee in charge. Often they have had an ample fund to erect a magnificent monument, but in the majority of cases the members composing the committee were entirely ignorant of the first elements required, had no acquaintance with sculpture or sculptors, and while working with the best motives in the world, were so ignorant of their ignorance that they could not help but produce artistic monstrosities.

"There seems to be no artistic subject which the majority of people find so impossible to understand as sculpture. There are many people who by travel and study have acquired a good comprehension of good pictures. Their galleries contain collections of high grade, but it surprises and pains one to find that they have absolutely no appreciation of the good qualities of a piece of sculpture. That 'the natural man is always prone to evil' seems especially true in his relations with sculpture. His first appreciation begins with the purely imitative. He wants buttons and button-holes; his eye is delighted if in addition to this he finds fringes and laces, and the work demands nothing from him but encomiums; the elaboration of materials, brocades and velvets is the next step, and then finger nails. The well suggested knuckle in a hand or dimple in a cheek obscures the general conception of the artist—idea, form, line, all are lost. Sometimes, not often, does he realize 'the whole,' and grasp the fact that sculpture is not to be appreciated piece-meal, that the greatest sculpture is not a feat of juglery, a sleight-of-hand performance, by which the artist has endeavored to convince people that or that stone is lace. You have seen people enthusiastic in their praise of a marble bust of a woman, covered with a veil. Have you appreciated what an absurdity it was, how entirely inappropriate was the representation of the filmy lace in the hard marble. It is a trick, and far away from any legitimate function of sculpture. A great marble group! It should rightfully and honestly confess to its material; it should suggest the block of the mass; even some of the chisel strokes may show. Why should the sculptor try to conceal the material? Better glory in it, for it is adequate. Do not think that you are aiding art when you subscribe to the 'gold statue.' If you revere art you will not wish her to descend to the opera bouffe. You will see that the monument is expressed neither in tons nor in pennyweights.

"Another significant and encouraging fact is the sudden interest that has been awakened in sculptural decorations in times of fetes. The striking contrast between the hand-painted canvas arches and the pasteboard battlements of a very few years ago and the truly beautiful triumphal arch which spanned Broadway during the naval festival last autumn we hope is but a prophesy of still higher artistic advancement to come.

"It will be even more necessary in the future to bar out mediocre art, and there is no better way to secure and place good and appropriate groups than through a committee to whom all matters of this kind must be referred. To leave it to private selection, or even to allow it to pass through a committee organized for another purpose, will be fatal to good sculpture.

"This, then, is the work for us to do. The Woman's Club of America could not be fitter employed, it seems to me, than in furthering the aesthetic conditions of our cities. Our men have not the leisure, and perhaps not the interest, to take the initiative, though they will undoubtedly be found willing and helpful when the work is laid out.

"The first practical step is the appointment of Municipal Art Commissions. The selection of a committee of men and women of sound taste or thorough training to pass upon all questions of out-door art, will save your cities from many costly mistakes.

"The National Sculpture Hall at Washington, which should contain the noblest examples of sculpture in America, would not be filled, as it now is, with the most mediocre work; the squares in that beautiful city would not contain statues, equestrian and otherwise, lacking in both truth and artistic value, had the committee of selection been appointed for its competency to judge a work of art, instead of for its eminence in jurisprudence or commerce. The absurdity of selecting a group of Colorado mine owners to pass judgment on the form of a national gunboat would be apparent to anyone, but scarcely an objection has been raised to the appointment of judges and colonels and bankers to pass upan a great piece of sculpture. It is not that these gentlemen were lacking in patriotism or enthusiasm, but they had absolutely no comprehension of the subject. It requires a peculiar training to fit men to be critics in these matters.

"The art commission should include and express the highest and not the popular taste of your town. Great care should be used to keep it to a high standard. It should have nothing to do with politics; wealth should not count, nor eminence in law or trade. In this world the aesthetic—let taste alone rule."

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6.

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Mrs. Lowe called the morning session of the Biennial to order at 9 o'clock and ordered the doors closed while the minutes were read by the secretary. Mrs. Lowe then introduced Mrs. Horace Brock of Lebanon, Pa., chairman of the reorganization committee, who was greeted with hearty applause. Before the reading of the report printed copies of it were distributed among the delegates, the reprints of the two reports from the April Club Woman being used for that purpose. Mrs. Brock first explained how the names of two members who were not present at the Philadelphia meeting came to be appended to the minority report, which was thus given

The reception at the Athenaeum Tuesday afternoon, given by the Woman's Club of Wisconsin, in beauty of decorations, number of guests, brilliancy of dress and charming hospitality of the hostess club, ranks with the best that has ever been offered at any Biennial. The beautiful architecture of the rooms was in itself a superb decoration, and to this was added the fragrance and beauty of flowers. Every woman of any prominence in club circles took this occasion of meeting Mrs. Sarah Platt-Decker, who is perhaps one of the most capable and tactful women in the West. Mrs. Buchwalter was another prominent club woman who received many compliments, passed on her fine record as chairman of the Biennial program committee.

In the reception hall, palm trees and oleanders made an avenue of beauty down which the guests passed to greet the receiving party, whose beautiful costumes added not a little to the brilliant effect.

The receiving party was composed of Mmes. Sarah S. Platt-Decker of Denver, Emma A. Fox of Detroit, Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, George W. Kendrick of Philadelphia, C. P. Barnes of Louisville, E. L. Buchwalter of Springfield, O., M. D. Thatcher of Denver, associated by Mmes. Perry Williams and Charles J. Dexter, Clarence J. Allen, William Mackee, William Mariner, Howard Morris, Edgar J. Tapping, G. Douglas Van Dyke and Miss Annie Ilsley; the members of the Athenaeum board, Mmes. T. A. Chapman, E. P. Vilas, H. H. Butlon, George L. Graves, William E. Cramer, James Sidney Peck, H. H. Camp, George C. Swallow, Samuel A. Field, John G. Flint, Miss Elizabeth Plankinton; and the following members of the Woman's Club: Mmes. John A. Butler, H. A. J. Upham, Frank P. Van Valkenburgh, George H. Wright, Pierpont Dutcher, Oliver P. Pillsbury, N. A. Gray, the Misses Alice Chapman, Harriet Cutter and Annie Ilsley.

TUESDAY EVENING.

INSTRUCTION and enjoyment were combined in the happiest manner conceivable at the first session of the Art conference, held Tuesday evening at the Alhambra Theatre. The large auditorium was crowded to the doors, the delegates and visitors occupying the seats reserved for them for the regular sessions, and the unique program was thoroughly enjoyed.

"Sculpture" was the branch of art which formed the theme of the evening, and each feature of the entertainment bore directly on this subject.

When the curtain was raised at the opening of the session the stage presented a marvelously pretty appearance, for the woodland scene was made more realistic by the use of palms and shrubbery, while the Greek girls were gracefully grouped about. At either end of the stage was an artist's tripod, at one of which Miss Jessica Farnham of Milwaukee was engaged in modeling a head, while at the other Sherry Fry of Creston, Ia., was engaged on the figure of a man. While their work was going on, Mrs. Zulime Garland of West Salem, Wis., the wife of the novelist, Hamlin Garland, spoke as follows:

"Some months ago Mr. Henry B. Fuller, the novelist, suddenly awoke to find himself a national issue, and infamous as the outcome of a frank talk on American art. He expressed the opinion that the American people were essentially inartistic. He went further and said that the entire English-speaking world was unaesthetic, and concluded by saying: 'In fact, the Anglo-Saxon mind has no conception of art, separated from ethical considerations.' The angry protests which followed from distinguished business men, from officers in the army, from bank presidents and railway officials—the flood of letters which overwhelmed Mr. Fuller, the indignant newspaper editorials, in many other cities East and West, became an astonishment to the gentle pessimist, who little thought that his brief comparison of the Anglo-Saxon with the Latin would interest anyone outside the limited group to whom he talked.

"It was deeply gratifying as well as astonishing to those who had America's artistic progress at heart to find that the general public, the laymen in art, were so sensitive. Their ungrounded pride in the things they had not was far better than a careless indifference. Ten years ago these distinguished citizens would not have read, far less have replied to, such a speech. Losing sight of the fact that Mr. Fuller was really bringing an indictment against the artistic shortcomings of the whole Northern race, his critics made local application of his stirring words. Their bitter protests really amounted to apology.

"Among other things Mr. Fuller based his assertions upon the ugliness of American cities, not only upon their lack of good art, but upon their amazing examples of bad art. The patriotic American citizen passionately resents criticism of his city, but he must not be too complacent. If he will allow himself to consider the interest and beauty of towns like Amiens and Chartres, of Rouen and of Blois, he cannot help bringing away memories of beautiful old churches, interesting fountains, or some rudely carved mildewed statue of a Madonna, and will ask himself why Rockport or Smithville should not have something beautiful to remember. He will be forced to admit the utilitarian barrenness of the average American town. What is there to remember in our secondary cities and towns of America? What have you in your city which is essentially beautiful? During the year I have visited many towns filled with refined and progressive people, but as I did not feel a great interest in the creamery or the glucose mills, there was little for my hosts to show me. There was little external evidence that life meant more to the average citizen than the daily round of eating and sleeping and rising to labor. The streets were hopelessly right-angled, sterile and uninteresting.

"One place that I remember well was a city of 60,000 inhabitants, boasting of its mills, of its library and of its schools. All of these admirable enterprises were good, but when my hostess took me to see the city's one attempt at sculpture, I found it to be a pathetic, if not criminal, waste of money.

"The courthouse square, a muddy waste, was not an encouraging background for artistic efforts, but the committee had not even made the best of this unlovely situation. In a corner partitioned off by railroad tracks rose a soldiers' monument—a grey column surrounded by three patent iron soldiers standing at 'parade rest.' Nearby stood the fountain, displaying a group of figures. Both fountain and monument seemed to have been bundled in together to get them into storage and out of the way. And these made up the sum total of the city's attempts at sculpture.

"The building of the 'White City' unquestionably marks an era in our national art. Prior to this great exposition no one, not even the sculptors themselves, would have believed it possible to make such use of sculptural decorations in this country. The result was a dream of beauty, whose effect upon the taste of our people is incalculable. Hundreds came in contact, for the first time, with a high union of sculpture, architecture and painting. It set up a standard of taste in their minds. In the same way the Congressional library at Washington and the public library in Boston are educating thousands of American citizens to an idea of the possibilities of art in our public buildings.

"Unfortunately good examples of art are few and the people are many. Small wonder, therefore, that the majority of American citizens imagine sculptural decorations to mean a row of bronze or marble effigies of old settlers or distinguished statesmen—an indefinite multiplication of modern tailoring. Is it strange that most Americans think they do not care for sculpture?

"And we talked of what might have been, of the possibilities in this green bower as a setting for a fountain, or if a memorial were wanted, how beautiful it might have been, and how strong and ennobling. A vision of the beautiful memorial to Henri Regnault, the heroic young French painter, came to me by contrast as an example of a fitting memorial.

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and the proper locations for your sculptural decorations. Here are effective surroundings for bronze groups of wild animals, for historical and memorial groups—perpetuating the Indian, the pioneer and other forms of life in the open air; and above all, here are the places for fountains. In the level land, in the land of sunshine, the sound of falling water, the well of a fountain, must always have singular charm—and on the fountain and its associated ideas the sculptor can lavish his best thought and his highest skill, and be certain of appreciation. Great buildings, mighty civic monuments, may and will come, but you should not wait for this gigantic flowering of art. You can, if you will, make each of these little squares and triangles an abode of beauty and an influence for the higher life.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6.

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two more signatures than the original majority report. The consideration of the two reports was then taken up, Mrs. Brock moving to substitute the "views of the minority" for the recommendation of the majority, as each section was considered. Mrs. Shattuck was the first speaker against reorganization, saying that it was a serious matter to change the entire scheme of organization. Mrs. Eagle spoke along the same lines, saying that individual representation was the golden roof which, if it fell, would destroy the whole structure. Mrs. Kelley of Massachusetts also spoke, and then Mrs. Lowe asked for some speeches on the other side. Miss Whittier of Massachusetts spoke in favor of the minority views. Mrs. Farson of Illinois also favored reorganization. Applause greeted almost every point made on either side. Mrs. Helmuth made an exhaustive plea for individual representations. Mrs. Lowe then announced that the business meeting was closed. Immediately at the close Mrs. Lowe gave up her gavel to Miss Margaret Evans, the dean of the woman's department of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., and chairman of the educational section of the Federation. Miss Evans spoke a few words in opening the meeting. The child has a right, she said, to a complete and full development not only of its physical and mental nature, but its moral nature as well. There is no body of persons in the land so earnest as public school teachers, and the delegates were assembled for the purpose of finding out how to help them. Club women are not pessimistic, she said. They say, "Pass the cream," not, "Is the milk in the pitcher?" They are glad that one-half the apple is good, not complain because one-half is poor.

Miss Evans then introduced Mrs. E. G. McCabe of Atlanta, Ga., who spoke of the "Needs of the Public Schools in the South." Mrs. McCabe favored less "cramming" and more "drawing out." She scored the "parrot" system of education and claimed that the duty of the state to teachers was only limited by its financial ability.

Mrs. Charles W. Flagg of Portland, Me., spoke on the "Needs of the Public Schools in the East," referring to the establishment of the schools by the early Puritans. Women have no more right to complain of defects in the schools, she said, than men have to complain of dishonest political government, when they do not take the trouble to do their duty as citizens. She made a plea for better trained superintendents and stated that education comes more from the personality of the teacher than from books. She struck a responsive chord when she said that she believed that it would not be long before every teacher in every school would have to be a college graduate, and every school superintendent a man trained for the position.

Mrs. Anna B. Howe of Marshalltown, Ia., then spoke of the "Needs of the Public Schools of the West." Among other good things she said:

The only state found in which there is absolutely no need of further educational legislation from the standpoint of the superintendent, is Minnesota. Somewhere I have read, she said in closing, the story of the school committee in a certain town that soberly asked the parents to be patient with the experiments of the new education, for, as they said, even if the children could not say the multiplication tables quite as fast under the modern system, at any rate they knew what multiplication was; however, there are a few things about which there is little or no dispute.

That the erection of school buildings should be the care of a competent commission.

That free text-books should be provided.

Some law compelling children to have a certain amount of education rather than to go to school a certain number of years, and legislation toward the introduction of the township system, and the county high school; but our greatest need is laws that will provide more trained and professional teachers, the lack of which is, without doubt, the weakest point in our school system. There is a need for wiser use of the opportunities already offered, and a stronger recognition of the necessity of education among the masses.

Will legislation bring this about?

Under the head of "General Needs," Miss Lizzie Bloomstein of Nashville, Tenn., spoke on "Compulsory Laws and Their Enforcement." She reviewed the history of compulsory education laws, and stated that now such laws were on the statute books of thirty-one states. They are a dead letter, however, she said, without strong administrations to enforce them. She explained how the contention that compulsory education was unconstitutional and tyrannical was being overcome. She appealed to her hearers to create public opinion in its favor. She pleaded also for the compulsory education of the negro in the South.

Mrs. Laura Bowman Elder of Indianapolis, Ind., gave an excellent paper on the "Importance of the Elementary School." Mrs. Elder had a broad conception of the subject and expressed herself in a manner that called forth repeated applause. She had evidently given the question much thought, and when she had finished, the discussion, which was opened by Miss Amelia C. Fruchte of St. Louis, indicated that it was a question of vital interest.

Mrs. Thomas T. Cotman of Arkansas took part in the discussion, as did Mrs. Andrews of Omaha, Mrs. Goss of Michigan, Mrs. Miller of Baltimore, Mrs. Chatterson of Kentucky, Mrs. Lowell of Montana, Mrs. Craze of Minnesota, Mrs. Keating of Michigan and Mrs. Burdette of California.

Under the general head of "Co-operation of the Home and School," Miss Maud Summers of Chicago spoke on "In Clubs and Educational Associations." She outlined the progress of the several branches of endeavor, but complained that the old monastic idea of public instruction still obtained to a marked degree, that is, to cram a certain amount of knowledge into the child. The three Rs will not suffice now, she said; there must be larger ideals. She pleaded with the delegates to arouse public conscience in this matter and lead the public to learn that education is not a finished product, but always growing, undergoing perfecting changes. The speaker scored the senatorial committee which recommended that educational systems return to the so-called little red schoolhouse system. In concluding she made a most effective word-picture, that in searching for the star of the philosophic insight into education, wise men of all ages had found that star not resting over a library, but over a little child.

Mrs. Wilmarth of Illinois took the place of Mrs. Pennoyer L. Sherman in addressing the delegates on "Co-operation of Home and School in School Board and State Offices." She maintained that it was the duty of the leisure class to serve the public, and inasmuch as women were predominant in the leisure class they should predominate in public education.

Remarks by Mrs. Lydia Warren of Chicago, Miss America of Illinois, Mrs. Keating of Michigan, Mrs. Spofford of Delaware and others followed.

Then came the consideration of the third general topic of the session, systematic moral instruction in the schools. The necessity of such instruction was argued by Miss Lydia P. Williams, president of the State Federation of Minnesota. This paper we shall publish in a future number.

Mrs. Helen Elliott of Ottumwa, Ia., followed with a paper on the "Training of the Will." She claimed that the cultured and refined were sponsors for the weak and vicious in the community, and they were in duty bound to help them. The all-important cause of crime, she said, is weakness of the will. She advocated the teaching of self-control. The function of the public schools is to lead, not to drive the scholars to noble

ideals. The speaker claimed that the majority of mothers are incapable, for one reason or another, of training their children in moral living, and insisted that civil society must turn to the schools for this valuable element of a complete education.

The discussion under this head was opened by Mrs. Susan C. Bancroft of New Hampshire, and after a brief talk the morning session came to a close.

IN the meantime an uncommonly interesting session had been going on over at the Davidson Theatre. The general subject was the Press, and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood was chairman, Miss Zona Gale assistant chairman, and upon the stage were Mrs. Lowe and Mrs. Buchwalter, besides the speakers of the morning.

Mrs. Lockwood opened the meeting briefly, and introduced Miss Helen M. Winslow of Boston, editor of The Club Woman, who spoke of the value of the club to newspaper women. The abstract of her address follows:

The woman who takes journalism for her profession with the serious intention of making it her life work will need friends, the art of making them and of keeping them, and here comes the first value of the club. The danger is that she regards every event as so much "copy," but she soon learns in the club that there is something higher than that.

The vast improvement in the woman's page of the daily paper within the past few years is distinctly traceable to the club movement, for in most places the managing editor was awakened to the fact that women are grown up, intelligent beings. The newspapers have done more to spread the club movement than any other agency. But we have harped so long on that fact that perhaps we are in some danger of forgetting that all the obligation is not on the other side. We as journalists have a distinct gain to acknowledge.

It is not so many years since the newspaper woman was looked upon by society women as a different order of being, and not a very desirable order either. The reporter was a thing not only to be shunned but to be snubbed; and since she belonged to the genus homo she was not supposed to have sensitive feelings that could be hurt by treatment that milady's kitchen maid would resent.

But the newspaper woman began to join clubs; she even began to have clubs of her own, and wherever she did that her club was pretty sure to become a leading one; then the club woman and the newspaper woman met on common ground. And the club woman began to learn things about the journalist that she had never dreamed; and the newspaper woman discovered many things about the average club woman that convinced her that we are all sisters with a common interest.

We have found that the club women of this country are the best women in America; we have learned faith in women; we have learned that there is nothing that cannot be accomplished when the flower of American womanhood demands it and agrees to work together for any desired result. We have learned that this is woman's age not only because of our widening opportunities, but because of the development of the love between women which makes necessary the passion for organization.

Mrs. Sallie Joy White of Boston opened the discussion upon the subject, and grew enthusiastic over the growing comradeship existing between the club woman and the newspaper woman. She told of the beginnings of club work thirty years ago, and of the only kindly article that appeared in the press of that day upon the subject of women's clubs, written by Nathaniel Green of the Boston Post. The newspaper woman and the club women, she says, are closely identified, and work side by side in these later days. And the newspaper woman's position on the pay roll is just the same as that of the newspaper man. She touched upon a phase of the work as it applies to young women entering journalism, who frequently make the plea that they are compelled to take assignments that are degrading to them. "Remember that you always have the option of choice," she said. "There is no power that can compel you to accept an assignment that you feel to be wrong for you. No matter if it result in the loss of your position. I have the highest ideal for the newspaper woman, and I feel that those who are coming are not going to disappoint those who have gone before and borne the burden and heat of the day."

Mrs. E. S. Cromwell of Washington followed, with a plea for organization among women, saying that through organization much could be accomplished for their benefit.

Mrs. Margaret Hamilton Welch, editor of the club department of Harper's Bazar, followed with a paper on "Flashlights on the Press." She touched briefly upon the question as to whether the press is what the public desires, and told of the ambition of a publisher of a weekly newspaper, as expressed at a dinner not long ago; his idea being to have a small paper, in which every item of news and every topic discussed should be by men of eminence in letters.

"The most fitting of flashlights on the modern press, by a woman to a company of women," said she, "can hardly be complete without a word about the Woman's Page. I do not see why there should be a page for women any more than a page for blue-eyed people, or for those who have only black hair. I can assure you that newspaper women are not responsible for it. It is the male editorial idea of what a woman wants to read, and, between ourselves, I do not mind confessing that there is nothing quite so hopeless as this. It is a tradition with him as strong as that women are afraid of mice, that he must 'shoo' all his women readers into one corner of the paper, there to revel in the riches of the woman's page. Every woman editor of a woman's department of a newspaper will tell you this. It is club women, however, who are working the change. The field of woman's endeavor is broadening every day. Her civic, educational and philanthropic efforts have become so important a part of the world's service that the record of them has not only changed the character of the woman's page, but has filled it to overflowing, and is spilling the surplus all over the paper. The woman editor will tell you that her receipts for salads, her instructions how to make a new sofa pillow, or to convert a barrel into a divan, are so many sops to the managing editor. She puts them there to satisfy the male powers that be, and having done this, she proceeds to tell in column stories of what the civic clubs of the great cities are accomplishing; how the State Federations are multiplying traveling libraries and reforming industrial legislation for women and children; how the patriotic societies of women are marking historic spots and founding city history clubs among the tenement boys and girls; how the alumnae of women's colleges are cooperating in the work of the world, and so on.

"While, however, the woman's page is in this process of development, I confess there are one or two things that personally I think might go in it to its profit. I should like to see a good deal more printed about the use and care of money. Woman transacting business has long been a valuable part of the stock in trade of the professional humorist. He has delighted to show her in various phases of demonstrating her incapacity, from the hopeless muddle into which her bookkeeping of home disbursements leads her to her resentment that the bank should declare her account overdrawn when her check book is only half used up."

Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden of New York, whom all club women love and admire, discussed this paper. She spoke for the editor's side of the question, declaring that the sensational side of life must be portrayed, to appease the appetite of the reader of the current literature of the day. In the beginning, she said, Moses and Aaron had a great deal of difficulty in deciding what animals were fit to be used for food, and finally it was determined that only those which had the cloven hoof and chewed the cud were permissible. And it was the same in the newspaper field. The matter used must have the cloven hoof of sensationalism, and it must chew the cud of domesticity. As to women in newspaper life, Mrs. Alden declared that it no longer gives the city editor a chill to think of having a woman in the office. He simply looks upon her as a necessary evil, the measles of maturity, the

chickenpox of middle life. One of the difficulties of women in newspaper life is their inclination toward insubordination. A newspaper office is a great piece of mechanism, and the newspaper woman is just one of the cogs, working in with other cogs, and if this cog becomes swelled so that it does not work harmoniously with the other, it is a piece of machinery that must be gotten rid of and replaced by one that will fit. The vanity of his woman helper often makes the life of the editor a burden. It is not the opposition of men that retards the progress of women in active fields of work. It is the physical, mental and temperamental conditions of their lives. How far these conditions are natural and necessary, or how they can be modified by time, can not be told.

Mrs. Josephine Woodward of the Cincinnati Commercial took the opposite side of the question. She told of the self-seeking club woman, who is all smiles to the newspaper woman when she wants long notices in the club column and who has no time for her afterwards. Mrs. Woodward advocated reciprocity between press women and club women. Club women, she said, think the reporter ought to make a poem of every department meeting. She spoke of the difference between the newspaper woman and the club woman; of the grave where the newspaper woman had buried her hopes, her ambitions and her ideals. The club woman keeps her ideals preserved in moth balls, and burns incense before her ambitions. Her paper roused a vigorous discussion, which was followed by a clever and interesting paper by Miss Bertha Damaris Knobe of Chicago on the "Club Column," in which she said club women may have roseate dreams of the way they would run a newspaper, but the woman's editions published from time to time were made up of essays instead of live newspaper "stuff," to use the professional parlance. "That Club Column" conducted strictly on "eternal feminine" principles would be, as far as the general reader is concerned, as flat a failure as Parson Sheldon's little journalistic jaunt.

Mrs. Mary S. Gist urged upon the newspaper women not to forget they are women first and newspaper people afterward.

Miss Zona Gale of Milwaukee, assistant chairman and hostess press woman of the meeting, was applauded as she rose to open the discussion. Miss Gale thought that club women gave too much attention to hairdressing, manicuring and dressmakers, and too little to the small courtesies which oil the machinery of daily life. Miss Gale described several types of club women, each of which represented the disagreeable side of humanity.

The last paper was read by Miss Mary B. Poppenheim of South Carolina, and her subject was, "Does the Press Create, or is It a Medium for Expressing Public Opinion?" Her paper was an excellent one , but, unfortunately, came last on the program, when many had left the theatre.

Before dismissing the audience, Mrs. Lockwood held up a beautiful gavel, made of ebony and ivory, which had been presented to the International Press Union by Mrs. J. L. McNeil of Denver, Col.

THE afternoon session was opened at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Wells of Colorado asserted that reorganization meant nothing more nor less than taking away individual rights; that it would prove fatal to the Federation's purposes and should never be encouraged.

Mrs. Jones of Massachusetts rejoined by asserting that the adoption of the majority report would really give larger individual representation than ever. Miss Jones of New York announced that she had a letter from Mrs. Croly (Jennie June), in which the majority report was strongly favored, while Mrs. Trautman of New York added her argument against reorganization by raising the question of such a move's legality.

Mrs. Brown of Chicago favored the majority report. Independence and democracy, she said were two essentials for successful club work, and these must be inseparable. The Federation cannot be improved by exclusiveness, she added, and she urged that members consider well before they vote away their rights.

This brought Mrs. Downs of Kentucky to her feet. The Federation at present, she insisted, is unwieldy, and only women of wealth and leisure could secure the leading offices. Moreover, reorganization was a question of expediency, and she presented statistics to prove it.

Mrs. Wiles of Illinois was opposed to reorganization, which, she said, was both unnecessary and unfair. The individual clubs should not be excluded.

And thus the discussion went on. Mrs. Williams of Minnesota favored the step, and Mrs. Helmuth of New York opposed it. Mrs. Baker of Colorado and Mrs. Tisdale of Illinois spoke for the majority, and their arguments were answered by Mrs. Coulter of Utah and Mrs. Ford of Nebraska.

At 3.45 o'clock a motion for the previous question was made and carried, and adjournment was taken.

Then came another delightful social function in the shape of a delightful drive along the shore of Lake Michigan, followed by receptions at Milwaukee-Downer College and the Country Club. Over 200 carriages, escorted by outriders from the Light Horse Squadron, started from the Pfister and the Alhambra about 4 o"clock. Expressions of delight could be heard all along the line as it passed the beautiful lawns and houses, and it seemed as though every bush and tree and even the grass sent fragrant greetings to the fair guests of the Wisconsin Federation. After leaving the park the procession drove to the Country Club. Here the guests were met by a committee of ladies and a pleasant half hour was spent, with refreshments served in a charming garden. After enjoying the club's hospitality the visitors continued their journey to Milwaukee-Downer College. Here they were again met by welcomes and greeting from club sisters and friends. Miss Sabin and the trustees of the college, Mmes. T. A. Chapman, F. C. Winkler, Dewitt Davis, John A. Butler, Miss Plankinton and the directors of the Art and Science class, received in the college drawing rooms. Tea was served by some of the students, while others showed the visitors through the beautiful buildings and grounds.

The most interesting room in the college was the library occupied by the Ladies' Art and Science Class, which is one of the oldest and best-known clubs in Wisconsin.

Open house was kept that day at five places in the city in addition to Milwaukee-Downer College. The ladies of the Athenaeum Association served tea from 4 till 6 o'clock at their clubhouse. The ladies of the E. B. Wolcott Post Relief Corps had a reception committee in the rooms in the Academy block from 2.30 till 6 o'clock, and this reception was a daily function during all of Biennial week. The Colonial Dames kept open house in the Hotel Pfiister every afternoon, and the daily reception of the Milwaukee College Endowment Association in the Plankinton House were held from 9 a. m. until the opening of the evening sessions of the Biennial.

AUTHORS' NIGHT at the Alhambra will long be remembered by the members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, not only by reason of the large and brilliant audience that it brought together, but for the first time in the history of the organization the

entertaining talent was furnished from among the members of the clubs.

Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, the president of the Federation, presided. The time had now come, she said, when the Federation felt justified in calling upon the authors in its own ranks. It had discovered in these ranks a philosopher, an economist and a poet, and then she introduced Kate Upson Clark of Brooklyn, N. Y., to open the program. She said in part:

"My friends, the remnants of the beasts from whose dead selves we have stepped to higher things, live unmistakably within us. We have met men and women who have the faces of dogs, the low and carnal tastes of the ape, the chatter and scope of the parrot, the temper of the tiger. Civilization is only the life-and-death struggle between these and the archangels. They fight again the old battle with satan and his fiends. There are some faint-hearted ones who may say from time to time: 'Oh, what's the use? You can't ever beat them. Divorce and worse social evils have always been. They are always going to be. You can't help it. Drunkenness and gambling are wrong, of course, but a certain portion of the population are going to be conquered by them every day, and you might as well accept that fact. Women have always been at a disadvantage in the struggle for existence, and they are always going to be. You can't help it. Dumb animals and children have always been abused, and they always will be. Don't get so much excited about it. It tires you, and does them precious little good. Corsets always have been worn and they always will be. For heaven's sake give us a rest on them. Don't you see people don't like it? You are only making yourself unpopular by talking about them, and you don't do a bit of good. There always have been lascivious plays and books, and there always will be. You can't help it.'

"In a brief way, it may be said that the ape exists among us most obviously in the forms of fashionable folly and all its imitativeness. The mimicry of the monkey is funny. The mimicry of man is funny—but it is fatal. See us all, like wandering sheep, following our leaders without any especial reason—often with every reason for not following them—but blindly jogging along just as the rest do.

"Even in our schools the ape crawls and creeps. He insists upon cut-and-dried methods and vile imitations. The tiger gets in there and builds up machines which suck the life-blood out of our schools and turn them over to political spoilsmen. Thus this mighty weapon for the field-fight in which we are engaged is robbed of half its efficiency in many of our large towns. The ape and tiger are our large towns.

If we analyze the ideal man, the angel, the god, which we have consciously or unconsciously constructed in our minds, we find certain traits which are absolutely wanting in the lower animals. First, there is the idea of justice, which is unknown to the brute creation. The first conception of justice is the application of the idea of personal independence, in many ways the noblest that we can have—possibly the most essential to lofty living.

"The next intellectual attribute which is lacking in the brute, but which marks ever the highest type of man, is imagination. Perception, memory, judgment, understanding—these are all found among the brutes, sometimes in highly marked degrees—as Mr. Seton-Thompson and other naturalists assure us—but the divine quality of imagination is reserved for man. We should try to take the long view of our work and of life—to see how the end will crown the work. This requires imagination. Imagination is too often thought of as given to us alone for the writing of romances or the dreaming of poems. Instead, it was given to us most of all for the right living of our daily lives.

"Before I leave this subject I wish to say one word upon a phase of ape-and-tiger-outcropping in our civilization which may not have occurred to some of you in that light. I allude to what is known as the 'game' of football. It is like putting up pearls and diamonds to toss at a mark in the ocean, to use for the bloody vicissitudes of such prize fighting contests our bravest and best, the boys whom we have cherished through their difficult babyhood and more difficult early boyhood, laboriously shaping them into noble men through days of pain and nights devoid of ease. Did we bring them up by every hard device known to modern nurseries and schoolrooms to end their career before a gaping crowd who thrill most joyously with the joy of the tiger when blood flows most freely and the faint is most prolonged? The men who stand up for football stand up for war. They would adore bull fights, except that after seeing the flower of our youth put up as targets for death, it might seem rather tame to see only bulls and matadors. To paraphrase the fierce words of Browning:

'Leave football to dogs and apes—Man has a soul.'

"Perhaps the ideas of justice and religion are best summed up in this thought of love. True love wants justice done and it wants right done. Where love reigns, the ape and the tiger can never come. Love is the soul of peace. It is the highest and purest and noblest emotion of the soul—not the sex-love, which even ape and tiger know, and which give them that sense of family unity and mutual protection which is almost their only admirable trait—but the higher and nobler love which sacrifices self for the meanest of our fellow creatures if the need arise—the love of Christ, which lighteneth the world. No intellectual quality, not even the Godlike ones of imagination and humor, can be compared for a moment to this mighty world-lever of love, so great that the poet has said:

"A loving worm within its sod
Were diviner than a loveless god
Amid His worlds."

Following the address came a piano solo by Charles W. Dodge, which won a round of applause, and then Mrs. Alice Williams Brotherton was introduced to read her poem on "The Present Hour." The last stanzas were as follows:

"The century is woman's," Hugo cried.
The years slip by us fast like golden beads
Along a slackened cord, a few alone
Are left. But one's enough to serve our ends.
Our task's to mould a nobler womanhood
Out of the faulty clay that lies at hand,
To preach the gospel of the Golden Rule,
In home and school, society and state,
Wage righteous war 'gainst ignorance and wrong.
The perfect rose is built of tiny cells;
So womanhood includes the separate life,
The separate work of women one and all;
No work so slight but it must leave its mark
Upon the mighty whole.

For us, we stand
Now 'wakened to new duties. Pent about
By sheltering walls of home. We hardly knew
That life meant more than children, love and home.

We guard the cradle, let us guard the paths
Our children later tread. The task is ours.
Love is our weapon and our armor too,
Love is our strength as it shall be our guide,
Love that out-reaches from the guarded nook
Of inglesides to shield the outcast waif.
Uplift the fallen, strengthen all the weak,
Temper Stern Force with Love, add heart to brain,
You bring—Millennium to our very doors.

Clasp the hand nearest, sister, that—the next;
And so we form a chain to ring the world.
We need the sympathy of hand to hand,
The magnetism that flows from heart to heart,
Wisdom of vision that looks eye to eye.
Shoulder to shoulder marching, toiling on,
Be love our strength, be highest truth our aim,
And unity the watchword of the hour.

Forward, then, comrades, heads high, courage strong.
The present's ours—and what's eternity
When all is said but an eternal Now?
Man's not "the fool of space and time," his goal
He sees, and marches toward it clear-eyed.
The Eternal Patinece waits upon our steps,
Toiling on, Godward still, through cycles slow;
The Everlasting Arms are under all.

Mrs. Proctor Smith sang a selection from "Herodiade," by Massenet, and responded to an encore, and Miss Alice French of Davenport, Ia., known in the literary world as "Octave Thanet," was introduced. As she stepped to the front of the stage she was received with round after round of

applause. Her theme was "The Unappreciated Moderate Man." She spoke without the aid of manuscript, but her words came fluently. In one of her moments when her text had slipped from her mind, she declared that a "reformer was a man soaked in rainbows." Again a lapse was filled in with an excuse for writers who indulge in the luxury of exaggeration, which was to the effect that the public will condone any offense but that of dullness. Her "Unappreciated Moderate Man" was treated in part as follws:

The Reformer may be the pioneer of civilization, but—he is not the whole push! After him come the men who build cities and lay railways and foster the arts, and, in fine, create that vast and complex machine that we name civilization. After the pioneers, the makers. After the Reformer, the destroyer of idols, the seer of visions, comes the man with a working plan, the moderate man. May I say a word for the man with the working plan, the moderate man? There is no need for me to speak for the Reformer. He cannot be too drastic or too savage or too preposterous for our admiration. We only require that he shall be earnest—and eloquent. We "idle singers of an empty day" are fascinated by earnestness. We turn eagerly, feverishly to the prophet of a kinder and better day. Let the prophet only promise enough, he need not stay in the desert; he can hire a hall. Because he is so earnest we take it for granted that he knows what he talks about, and yet the insane asylums are full of earnest people! And because he promises so much we are confident he will fulfiill his promises.

"If you offer 6 or 7 per cent.," said a business man grimly, "people want you to tie a government bond on for security; but if you will offer 100 and talk pretty, you may have the moon for collateral, and it will be taken."

Let us try to see the facts as they are. The highest type of a reformer does see the truth; but the type with which our age is most familiar sees only part of the problem. This part he may see with marvelous clearness; but he sees nothing else. And it is a singular feature of the immoderate reformer's attitude that his compassion is as narrow as his vision.

The moderate man has not this lack of sympathy. I have seemed to draw a contrast between the reformer and the moderate man; yet very often the moderate man is a reformer in his own person. But he stands for moderation in reform, as well as elsewhere, whereas the enthusiast lifts a clarion cry, "No compromise with evil!" and demands it be forthwith swept off the earth. He is willing to lay down his life for reform, but he can't wait two minutes for it!

The moderate man is doing his unobtrusive best in every walk of life. The moderate woman is doing hers. She is a good wife, a good mother, a good friend and neighbor. Generally speaking, she does not call aloud and spare not for her rights; she merely takes them when she needs them. If she needs to run a steamboat she runs it, not to show God and man how well a woman can run a steamboat, but because her dead husband was the captain and she was always with him; and she can do better for the children with the boat than any other way.

To me, as I fumble my own way into a consideration of the situation, the figure of the moderate man (who will decide it for us in the end if we let him) seems to me the noblest and the most pathetic figure on the scene. He is under fire from his own familiar friends, he is attacked by the extremists on both sides; and he does not even know all the comrades who are fighting for the same cause; yet harassed, wearied, goaded, he doggedly fights on, with a jest instead of a groan; and never suspects that he is either a hero or a martyr.

My friends, our own neighbors are fighting truly for the life and the chance of happiness for more than we know; they need encouragement. For God's sake give him a cheer.

Another musical selection by Mrs. Proctor Smith and the reading of a poem by Charlotte Perkins Stetson closed the program. Mrs. Stetson's poem was as follows:

It takes great strength to train
To modern service your ancestral brain,
To lift the weight of the unnumbered years
Of dead men's habits, methods and ideas;
To hold that back with one hand,
And support—with the other—the weak steps of a new thought.
It takes great strength to live where you belong,
When other people think that you are wrong,
People who love you, and whose approval a pleasure you would choose,
To bear the pressure and succeed at length
In living your belief—well, it takes strength.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7.

ANOTHER business session was opened at the Alhambra on Thursday morning at nine, with Mrs. Lowe in the chair, and the question of reorganization settled. The discussion was a lively one, but although the writer was present all through it, she failed to see any such scenes as have been reported in the public press.

The result of the vote on the motion to substitute the minority report (favoring reorganization) for the majority report was as follows:

	Aye.	No.
Alabama	0	0
Arkansas	0	8
Colorado	0	42
California	16	3
Connecticut	9	1
Delaware	0	4
District Columbia	0	8
Florida	5	3
Georgia	0	10
Idaho	0	1
Illinois	25	90
Indiana	3	17
Iowa	8	25
Kansas	3	15
Kentucky	9	5
Louisiana	0	2
Maine	6	0
Maryland	3	0
Massachusetts	63	19
Michigan	5	23
Minnesota	15	12
Mississippi	0	0
Missouri	21	2
Montana	1	4
Nebraska	8	23
Nevada	0	1
New Hampshire	7	0
New Jersey	8	3
New Mexico	0	0
New York	2	43
North Carolina	1	0
North Dakota	7	1
Ohio	0	41
Oklahoma	5	0
Oregon	0	0
Pennsylvania	21	12
Rhode Island	3	1
South Carolina	2	0
South Dakota	4	3
Tennessee	3	1
Texas	9	3
Vermont	1	0
Virginia	0	0
Utah	6	1
Washington	5	0
Wisconsin	12	59
Wyoming	0	4
South America	0	0
Australia	0	0
Ceylon	0	0
China and Japan	0	0

The Federation thus refused to substitute the minority report for the majority, there being 286 ayes to 431 noes on the question of rejecting individual clubs and accepting only State Federations to membership in the G. F. W. C.

After the business meeting of the Federation at the Alhambra this morning Mrs. Lowe introduced Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, ex-president of the Federation, who delivered a momorial address on Mrs. Edward Longstreth, chairman of the last Biennial, who has since died. Memorial resolutions were

also passed for Mrs. Lucinda Stone of Kalamazoo, honorary vice-president, who died recently. Mrs. Henrotin was enthusiastically received by the delegates with a Chautauqua salute, started by the "Madame President" herself.

At 11 o'clock Mrs. Lowe retired and Mrs. Corinne S. Brown of Chicago, chairman of the session devoted to "Industrial Conditions Affecting Women and Children," took charge of the meeting. After quiet was regained Mrs. Brown declared the meeting of the session open. She spoke of the value of the work of the committee and outlined what had been done by them. She then introduced Mrs. John K. Ottley of Atlanta, Ga., who spoke on conditions in the South. She said that there are no more statistics of industrial conditions in the South than there are "snakes in Ireland," and that the cotton mills where children are employed make a paradise for lazy parents. She said that laws were needed to regulate such awful conditions, because parents themselves were careless or criminal. She touched upon the negro question and spoke of the sympathy for the negro women down South and the need of kindergarten work among the negro children.

Mrs. Brown then stated that the vice-chairman, Mrs. F. C. Winkler of Milwaukee, would take charge of the meeting, and introduced Mrs. Thaddeus Stanwood of Evanston, Ill., who spoke on "The Need of Uniform Legislation for the Protection of Women and Children." She spoke touchingly of Mrs. Alzina P. Stevens of Chicago, who was to have been on the program and follow the very speaker, but who died the previous Sunday. The speaker then told of the need of effective laws, and scored capital for employing children in the mills in the South. She said impressively, "White slavery exists in the South today, mostly little children. White flesh is cheap today, white souls are cheaper." She said that the power of perpetuating the race was given children when between the ages of 12 and 16 years, and that if they are not carefully watched and guarded at that time, there would be raised up for this country a race of degenerates and criminals.

The topic then was quite fully and extensively discussed by a large number of delegates.

The last speaker of the morning was Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, whose topic was, "Women and Work." She said:

"There are two things that I want to add to what has been said this morning, simple things, clear things, that I want you to keep and remember.

"First, as to the definite and essential importance of this broad question that is considered today. A nation and its whole behavior, its religion, its government, its society, and everything that it is or does, depends on the folks, the people. The kind of stuff they are the nation is made of. It was made plain at the educational session that one per cent. of the people take the higher education. Ninety-nine per cent does not take the higher education, and that is pretty nearly all of us. Why? Because it has to work. Now the work that is done in the world is not the process by which certain people get a living. The work that is done in the world by the majority of people is not to procure the price of a dinner. We make no graver error than to look at labor as a means of earning. The work of the world is the life of the world. It is what life is for. It is by means of the labor of the world that you have this house to meet in, instead or meeting under the trees. It is by means of labor that you have clothes to wear that you have neither spun nor wove, not in most cases, cut or made. It is that work which keeps us all our lives and that is our life.

"Now the industrial conditions of a nation are the nation's life. They are the conditions, and the final conditions. If the world were composed only of farmers you would have no schools. You have to have a mingling of all the industries of the world to make a world at all. Work for better education, but consider the women of the world, in whose hands has been the education of the world from the beginning.

"It is the work of the people that make them the kind of people that they are. The number of hours that you spend a day doing that kind of work makes you the sort of person you are. That is what makes the women of the world what they are. Speaking industrially we are all either housekeepers or house servants or both. It needs a more thorough organization of women to work out a better kind of civilization. The industrial conditions are the conditions of the nation's health. They must be studied and understood and lifted up in order to do the things you want to.

"The next important thing is that you must have legislation to do it. You must reach out through the general views of the people to better the general conditions of the people. You may want to with all your heart at home and strive and try, but it has to come through a better, wiser, broader law. And not only a better law, but such provisions as shall allow of the better enforcement of the law.

"The world needs the woman, it needs the mother heart and the mother love turned loose in the world to care for the rest of the people, and her honorable service taken out of the front door or back door into the city, state and world, where the woman owes to her country as loyal love and service as does the man. It need not be the same service, but surely if there is anything on earth the mission of woman it is to take care of children.

"Studying the industrial conditions, it should be clear that we need to elevate these conditions through the expression of the organized will of the people, and surely the women are people—half the people on earth, and mothers of them all. I know how easy it is for a woman to follow the same deeply-rooted lines that they have followed since the world was, but even if it is hard for us to change, it is for us to do it.

"Always and always on earth we must have the home and the family. We must have father and mother and child. But there is not the slightest danger of losing that combination. We have had it since the world began and we will always have it. But it is not enough. Every nation on earth has fathers and mothers and children. Every nation has the home after a fashion, but you have to have the church and the school and the state house to elevate the home. Out of the home we all come. It is the cradle of life. God bless it. But pity the people who stay in the cradle forever. It is a thing to get out of and work and go back and gratefully rest in, but it is not a thing to spend your whole lives in. The world needs its mother, needs her badly. And she is so busy with half a dozen people that she does not care for the millions that need her mother-love. We have got to recognize that. And we have got to realize that our natural inherited instincts are not final. They are primal; they are right. They are to be recognized and held in place. But out of them and through them must grow the kind of love that was preached two thousand years ago, when we were told to love one another and not simply to love your own."

Mrs. Stetson then read her poem, "The Wolf at the Door."

At the same time a meeting was being held at the Davidson Theatre, devoted to "Civics," with Mrs. Wm. Christie Herron of Cincinnati as chairman, assisted by Mrs. H. M. Pillsbury.

The improvement of town and city formed the basis of the discussion and afforded material for papers of interesting as well as practical value. Various branches of the main subject were considered, such as problems of sanitation, of city parks, and means of beautifying the municipality, while closely relating to these topics was the discussion of organizations for boys and girls and of methods of converting the children of the streets into useful men and women.

Mrs. William Christie Herron, who presided, read the first paper on "The City Beautiful," in which she said in part:

"As women have brought their trained thought and artistic taste to the making of comfortable and beautiful homes, is it surprising that they are now giving their attention to studying the problem of good housekeeping in our towns and cities? As they are the keepers of the home they should have a watchful care over the surroundings of that home. That is all conducive to healthfulness, sanitation, order and beauty in the city or town in which they live should be of the utmost importance. They should study the general questions of the day and should be familiar with the nature of the government under which they live and of the conditions of the society of which they form a part. Women have great power and re-

sponsibility as conservators of the public health. Mainly through the efforts of women small parks and playgrounds are being established in all our cities, and portions of the larger parks are being thrown open for their use and enjoyment. The practical conclusion is being acted upon that every public park should be first of all a playground for the children, and to this necessity all other considerations should be made to yield. Good management in the city as in the home, healthful conditions and beautiful surroundings are equally important to women and men, and in all our efforts toward reforms and improvements it will be well to remember that it is woman's province to assist local authorities rather than to direct them, to suggest needed reforms rather than to force them."

Mrs. A. C. Ewing of Salt Lake City read an exceedingly interesting paper along the lines followed by Mrs. Herron, making an urgent plea for the beautification of the city. Miss Mira Lloyd Dock of Harrisburg, Pa., followed with a discussion of "Municipal Responsibility for the Public Health."

In the absence of Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd of Amherst, Mass., here paper was read by the secretary, and attention was turned to the topic "Parks and Playgrounds," with Mrs. William N. Neal of Helena the first speaker. The need of suitable playgrounds and their value in improving the character of the child were among the thoughts suggested.

Mrs. William Ayers Cook of Little Rock, Ark., told of the ornamentation of parks and asserted that in conception the American parks were superior to those of Europe. She explained how the ideal park should have a pleasant view, plenty of walks and driveways and running water, with simplicity as an object rather than elaborate detail.

The practicability of suitable parks and playgrounds for towns and small cities was considered by Mrs. Joseph Green of College Hill, O., and then Mrs. Emily E. Williamson of Elizabeth, N. J., read a very practical paper called "Corner Stones," and dealing with the needs of poor children along these lines, urging that everything possible be done for them. Mrs. Stewart Hartshorn of Short Hills, N. J., and Mrs. Julia Miller of Elizabeth closed the session with a discussion of organizations for boys and girls, giving many helpful suggestions for work.

MUCH was crowded into Thursday afternoon. At the Alhambra the general subject was, "The Ethics of Work," and Mrs. Esther F. Noble, president of the Connecticut Federation, presided and introduced the subject. "Each person is supported either by his own work or he draws his support from the work of others. The matter is an individual one. Each must meet his own obligations, and succeed or fail. If we are idle, we consume a portion of the savings of others. Some one must work the harder to make up for our idleness and worthiness. Work is not the highest earthly good. It is the means by which the highest earthly good can be obtained."

Miss O. M. E. Rowe, president of the Massachusetts Federation, followed with a paper on "Relative Values."

She said the false value of wealth was closely allied to the popular notion of work. "The false value of wealth," she said, has tainted the idea of the multitude. Politics, school boards and college faculties have felt its baneful influence. Yet life is rooted in the economical. The reaction of methods is vital. Our industrial system is causing great economic and moral injuries. Slavery and feudalism were phases of development, and they gave way to the present system. There is hope in the theory that evils are instances of undevelopment, which should be a satisfactory mental stimulus to women of the privileged class."

Mrs. Selwyn Douglass of Oklahoma read a paper on "Conserving and Economizing the Force." She said in part:

"It seems to me that the first element of success needed by her who has wisely chosen her calling in constitutional talent, which is the warmth and vigor imparted to one's ideas by superior bodily stamina, by a stout physical constitution. The woman who moves about her home and among her friends performing her duties, all the time looking worn out and exhausted, deprives her work of half its effectiveness. How can we husband our strength when so many things are clamoring for our attention? We must concentrate our efforts upon the vitally essential parts of our work, neglecting the less important. Concentration is the only way of using strength economically so as to avoid exhaustion. The woman who scatters her energies upon many objects at the same time soon loses her energy, and with her energy, her enthusiasm. And how is success possible without enthusiasm? The apparently dull, unhurried woman worker goes over a great deal of ground because she never goes backward or breaks down. The intense, convulsive worker breaks and has bad moods so often that you never know where she may be when you most need her help. This, then, is the secret of conserving our forces when we find ourselves growing intense, hurried and flurried.

"'Keep your eye fixed on the Eternal, and your intellect will grow,' says Emerson. Apart from all the world in a few moments of silence we may replenish our failing energies from the Source of all Energy and Power. The sovereign cure for worry is a religious faith which believes that the heart of a loving Father is at the center of things; that He is light all about the darkness, and that He will not only bring good out of evil at last, but will be with us all the time, making endurance possible and pain tolerable."

The Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane of Kalamazoo, Mich., gave an address on "The Folly of Overwork." She said overwork was at once a folly and a sin.

The only excuse for those who achieve overwork is that they know not what they do. The thing is new to them; there is a delicious exercise of new-found powers, and work is play, and becomes absolved from the sober restraints of toil and takes on the abandon of sport. Now there is a danger signal which the wayfaring woman, though a fool, should be able to hear as she runs. It comes when she begins to plan her next day's operations the night before.

Above all, dear ladies, let us not make our lives vain by fancying that all business is necessarily business. By hugging a merely fettered existence with ecstatic and debilitating self-consciousness, which is one of the deadliest banes to be guarded against as long as "Woman's work," "woman's mission," "woman's intuitions" and the "woman question" agitate the air. Let us strive for more of that poise which experience and a more stable nervous organization has given men. Let us remember that there are absolutely no safeguards against "fussing and worry," and let us question whether, if the deeps of nervous prostration should give up its half-dead, it would thereby appear that lack of system and synthesis in what we do and other travesties upon the dignity and simplicity are not responsible for a very considerable share of the evils we commonly lay at the door of overwork.

The topics were discussed by Mrs. Marian Mason Greeley of New York, corresponding secretary of Sorosis; Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo of Norwalk, Conn., corresponding secretary of the Connecticut State Federation, and Mrs. Frederick Hanger of Arkansas.

Mrs. Hanger closed the discussion with a particularly well-worded address, in which she said:

"To talk of an overworked world and the folly of it in five minutes tells the whole story and shows what a deadly rush we are in. Our day and generation is one of overdoing. We have the measles three times to our mothers' once. A day is a paradoxical period, being as a thousand years in exploits and experiences (and as the twinkling of an eye when 'tis done). Some of us who are voluntarily overworked, and our name is legion and written in the G. F. W. C. directory, would apparently wish to deprive old Atlas of his herculean and historical position, and shoulder the world ourselves; we belong to everything but ourselves. A reform club on Monday, a physical culture class on Tuesday, an art association on Wednesday, a departmental club on Thursday, a conversational coterie on Friday, and, as a saving grace, the church on Sunday, with D. A. R.'s, W. C. T. U.'s, U. D. C.'s, C. D. A.'s and other deranged alphabetical aggregations running riot through the month. We go to luncheons, dinners and teas; we consume long menus in remarkable color schemes; we talk minutes into miles; our set smile turns to a frozen grin; we go home

with a red, white and blue taste in our mouths and an unhinged sensation in the back of our necks, the latter caused by trying to keep our mental and physical poise for hours at a stretch under a love yet a load of hate. To further add to our wreckage we have strained our perhaps wavering vision through the misleading meshes of speckled and spotted veils. It is little wonder that offended and overworked nature, in a spasm of retributive justice, throws out a radiation of revengeful crows'-feet. When the spelling reform has thoroughly set in and eliminated the final elusive 'e,, the useless 'u,' the extra 'm,' then some of the follies of our overwork will fall by the wayside. Nearly one-seventeenth of the population of the United States is made up of self-supporting women who get their pay. These are almost all overworked and underpaid. Added to these is that vast army of silent partners—the wives who get only their 'board and keep.' It is said the great government is too busy to have one drawer for the data of the country's domesticity. There was founded twenty-five years ago in one of our Western towns a "Tired Mothers' Club." The club met to rest, and resolutely ruled out all laws and regulations and frankly forbade all papers or programs. This revolt against the progressive programmed spirit of the age was due to overwork, and reminds us of the dear, tired old soul whose last words were:

"'Don't mourn for me now,
Don't mourn for me never,
For I'm going to do nothing
Forever and ever.'"

At the Davidson Theatre there was a meeting devoted to "The Common Sense of Domestic Science," which includes in its domain the cooking of a "square meal" as well as the care of the household generally. That it was an interesting topic was evidenced by the large audience, as well as the close attention that was paid to the speakers. Mrs. Annie G. Whitmore of Denver, Col., presided, and Mrs. Ida C. Chatterson of Louisville, Ky., led off with an address on "How to Organize Domestic Science Schools."

"Select a teacher from some well-known institute and one with executive abiilty," she said. "The next thing to be determined is the location, and I would advise that considerable attention be paid to this. A prominent place in a first-class business district will pay in results. Then engage a professional advertiser, who will publish a book for you; have your school literature and coure of instruction on one page, 'ads.' on the other. Make it as attractive as possible, with cuts of rooms—classes at work, etc. Have a publication committee with influence to gain access to the daily papers. Every school should have a permanent scholarship fund with which to educate those who cannot afford to pay. Every church society should contribute to this fund, or send classes from their industrial schools. This is a work with glorious possibilities for the scientific care of the home, is a problem which can be solved by rich and poor alike."

Mrs. Mary Moody Pugh of Omaha, Neb., Mrs. H. F. Watson of Erie, Pa, and Mrs. James D. Grant of Denver, Col., gave short histories of the schools that have been established in their respective cities. In Omaha the Women's club had taken the subject up and appropriated money for the instruction of pupils in the public schools, to be selected by the principals, and the interest was apparent from the fact that some of the children walked from two to five miles for the purpose of attending.

The next speaker was Mrs. Charles Crouse of Syracuse, N. Y., on "How Many Domestic Science Schools Be Self-Supporting?" She said in part:

"Public educators are realizing that what are erroneously called the 'genteel pursuits' are being overcrowded by those who have physical ability and natural predelection for manual labor; therefore manual training, which includes domestic science, has become an important department in many of the schools. Women are establishing and maintaining schools for the benefit of those who have no advantages whatever in this line of industry. The objects of the school of domestic science are to promote an interest in everything pertaining to housekeeping and homemaking, to promulgate the theories concerning such interests; to study in all its branches how the home and its surroundings may be made healthful, and housekeeping may be systematized and simplified to the better economy of strength, time and money; to render these practical a school must be maintained where the science of housework may be taught to all classes and conditions of women."

Mrs. Hill P. Wilson of Junction City, Kas., was the next speaker. She spoke on "The Necessity for the Domestic Science School in the Small City."

She said this is an age of specialization, and as men prepare themselves for their specific duties by specific courses of study, so should women. Woman may be born with the instinct for home-making, but it does not necessarily follow that she will have within her the knowledge of hygiene and sanitation, of ventilation and plumbing, of economical expenditure and artistic decoration, which are indispensable in the arrangement and management of her little kingdom. The countries of Europe set us a good example in the matter of the necessary education for this important work. A glance at the curriculum of any of the domestic science schools which have been reported today will show that all sorts of valuable and practical subjects closely affecting the health and happiness of a home are taught, and I think even the most critical will admit that there is no girl or woman who would not be the better for a course at one of them. I want to state my belief that the domestic science school will, in time, settle still another burning question, one which fills columns in the newspapers and is discussed wherever two or three women are gathered together. Need I say I refer to what is known as the servant girl question? Almost every day our souls are harrowed by some report of the condition of working women; their miserable homes, scanty wages and lack of employment; and yet there is a constant cry for helpers in what is woman's natural work—housekeeping. Who of us does not yearn to reach out from the shelter of our happy home a helping hand to our erring sister and lead her up to purity and light? Is it not well that the work of prevention as well as of redemption shall enlist our energies? Every industrial school established in our land helps to dignify domestic service to the rank of a profession, and by fitting girls to fill the demand, which is so much greater than the supply, throws about them the protection only a home and a livelihood can afford. Shall not each of us speed this noble work?"

"Is It Possible to Reach the Farm?" was the phase of the domestic science allotted to Mrs. Lewis Lacy of Old Orchard, Mo. She maintained that it was more important to reach the farm house than any other. She advocated that domestic science be made a part of the curriculum of the farmers' institute, that woman's day be established at the county fair with a lecture on housekeeping, and a demonstration in cookery.

Mrs. Fanny H. Carpenter of New York city read a paper on "How to Make Domestic Service a Profession," and admitted that this could not be done. It could be made a trade, she thought, and have as its basis a regular apprenticeship. The hours of labor could be regulated the same as was done for the carpenter or other skilled mechanic, by deducting from the hours of supposed labor for the family those hours which the servant devoted to her meals and to the laundrying of those magnificent skirts with which she went out for her promenade.

The last topic on the program was treated by Mrs. Helen Guthrie Miller of Reno, Nev. It was "Housekeepers' Associations." There might be such a thing as a housekeepers' association, she said; but the servants' association was another thing. So long as the American girl breathed the air of freedom with her first breath, there will be no such thing as a servants' association.

THURSDAY afternoon was the occasion of many brilliant receptions, when our charming Milwaukee hostesses opened their lovely homes and gave us cordial welcome. Mrs. James Sidney Peck, the efficient president of the Local Board, was "at home" to all the delegations, and entertained over fifteen hundred callers be-

tween the hours of 4 and 7. She was assisted by the members of the Local Board.

The other ladies who opened their houses were: Mrs. D. M. Benjamin, 166 Prospect avenue; Mrs. O. P. Pillsbury, 196 Prospect avenue; Mrs. John Johnston, 645 Franklin place; Mrs. O. C. Fuller, 585 Marshall street; Mrs. T. A. Chapman, 578 Cass street; Mrs. Edward Sanderson, 518 Astor street; Mrs. H. H. Camp, 219 Tenth street; Mrs. F. G. Bigelow, 657 Astor street; Mrs. H. A. Vedder, 199 Tenth street; Mrs. Wm. Mackie, 1103 Grand avenue; Mrs. E. P. Vilas, 530 Astor street; Mrs. Frank L. Vance, 486 Marshall street.

The afternoon partook of the glorious weather that had been vouchsafed the Biennial all the week, and nothing could have been more enjoyable than that crowning bestowal of Milwaukee's generous hospitality.

Thursday evening "the Consumers' League" held sway at the Alhambra; and the speakers gave out many simple, straightforward, practical suggestions, such as one might well ponder over and then take home for immediate application. Oratory and figures of speech gave way to convincing statements of fact and figure, and presented a highly-important subject in a way that must be productive of good.

Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker presided, and in opening said, "It has become the fashion for men to say that women have no right to work; that it is wrong and unnecessary. This always reminds me of the young lawyer who, when told by a judge that he was too young to attempt such work, replied that he had five little ones at home who had to live. Can a woman permit her family to starve just because some man in his easy chair writes that it is not the proper thing for her to enter the trades? There is but one reason why women go into business and that is because they have hungry mouths to feed. It is not from choice; it is necessity. That is why this meeting is called in the interests of the Consumers' League."

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, the first speaker, was assigned to the subject, "The Power and Responsibility of the Consumer," and she made an eloquent plea for greater thoughtfulness and consideration on the part of purchasers upon whom rested, she maintained, a large share of the blame for industrial evils that exist.

Mrs. Florence Kelly, secretary of the National Consumers' League, next spoke on the work that had been accomplished by the organization. Factory inspectors had been compelled to properly attend to their work and rigidly enforce the law, a step which was deemed to be one of the first essentials of practical results. She gave some startling examples of disease which had been carried in garments done in sweatshops, and related personal experiences to illustrate the conditions under which work is done.

"It is a popular error," said Mrs. Kelly in conclusion, "that only the poor are liable to the dangers of the sweatshop. That is not so. I have seen the most costly garments in the lowest and vilest shops. I have seen beautiful capes and cloaks being finished in fever-stricken homes. There are some factories that make goods just as cheaply under the proper conditions. Let the consumer buy only those bearing the league label and assist in bringing about the reforms that are so greatly needed."

Mrs. Edith M. Howes, president of the Massachusetts Consumers' League, read an interesting paper on the subject, "How Can the Conscientious Consumer Co-operate With the Conscientious Merchant and Manufacturer?" and her suggestions were of a most timely character. "The Consumers' League is discovering and advertising merchants and manufacturers who have found that business life gains in pleasure and interest when employees are well paid and cared for. In Massachusetts much encouragement has been received and the good work in other states is steadily progressing."

A somewhat different phase of the subject was taken up by the closing speaker, Mrs. Corinne S. Brown, who held the league's chief value to be the encouragement of the study of economics. Her advice was, "Put aside a special day upon which to study industrial problems. Establish an industrial committee in your club. Subscribe to a labor paper and learn what the laboring classes who form 8 per cent. of the nation, think of you. Attend working conferences; organize women of the trades, and work in every way to assist the laborer in geeting his just dues."

A brief discussion followed the papers, one of the speakers being Octave Thanet, who lent her endorsement to the league's work.

As one result of this meeting a flourishing league has been formed in Milwaukee.

There were two meetings that evening, the other being held at the Pabst Theatre, where the Art Committee had charge of the program. Mrs. Herman J. Hall of Chicago, the chairman of the evening, appeared upon the stage and welcomed the audience on behalf of the Art Committee of the Federation. At the close of her remarks she said the Art Committee knew of no women sufficiently educated on the subject of municipal art to present it as it should be to our delegates, and as we felt the best was none too good we appealed to the Program Committee for the privilege of asking a man to address us. It was granted and the chair takes pleasure in presenting to you one who by education, travel and practical research is fitted to instruct us on civic improvement—Dr. George Kriehn. He said in part:

"It is no new thing I am preaching about. Municipal art is as old as art itself. * * * The aim of municipal art is to realize that dream of the artist and poet, the city beautiful. This it does by the application of art to the city; to all parts, from the slum alley to the boulevard, the cottage to the palace—and to every kind of city, from the hamlet to the metropolis. Perhaps the most distracting of all the nuisances which mar the appearance of our streets are the signs and signboards. Whole walls are covered, whole houses are besmeared with hideous hues. Both posters and business signs might just as well be respectable affairs. The Belgian Society for Public Art some years ago held a contest for beautiful signs, awarding substantial prizes to the most artistic. The foremost sculptors and iron-workers of Belgium competed; merchants were glad to have their signs displayed because of the advertisement it gave them. The result has been that in Brussels handsome signs have to a large extent replaced the former monstrosities. The most attractive parts of European cities, the jewels, as it were, of its crown, are its beautiful 'places.' Again, municipal art will be a paying investment, because of the increased value it will give to real estate. Paris has found this so true that its council is constantly tearing down slums, cutting spacious boulevards and avenues through them.

"My chief appeal this evening is to the delegates to the Biennial, whom I wish to induce to make municipal art a part of the regular work of their clubs. At the suggestion of art work we are apt to think of the dilletante productions of misses returning from boarding school and the like. Municipal art has nothing in common with such performances. It is a reform, to my mind the most important one in our struggle for municipal reform and for the evolution of good citizenship. You have already taken up some of its branches. Village improvement, tree planting, clean streets, artistic residences and grounds, parks—all these are but details of the great work. Consolidate them into one department of municipal art, and let this be done in every club represented at the Biennial. Then will the battle for municipal art, the most necessary reform at the opening of the twentieth century, be already half won."

Dr. Kriehn was followed by Gen. F. C. Winkler and the Rev. Beveridge Lee, each of whom were listened to with close attention.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 8.

THERE were three excellent meetings going on at the same time on Friday morning, preceded by a business session, which finally disposed of all amendments to the constitution.

Section one, article one, was amended by inserting the word territorial, providing that the Federation shall be composed of women's clubs, state and territorial federations, National societies and kindred organizations.

Considerable discussion was provoked by the amendment which was offered to provide four vice-presidents for the Federation, instead of two. The motion was lost, and the section adopted as reported.

The motion to make the council subject to the call of three members, as well as upon the call of the president, carried, and section three, providing that the general officers and eight directors shall constitute a board of directors who shall transact the business of the Federation and meet at the call of the president or three members, was adopted.

Section four of the report was amended to provide that the board of directors, presidents of state federations, presidents of clubs and kindred organizations shall constitute a council to consider and promote the interest of the club, to meet at the call of the board of directors or at the request of twenty-five members of the council, from as many different states. The section was adopted as amended.

Sections five and six of the report were adopted without change, and another discussion ensued when they reached section 7, which provides that no member shall hold more than one office at a time and no officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two terms consecutively. The women seemed to draw the inference that a vice-president holding that office for two terms would not be eligible for office of president, and amendments came in thick and fast. They were voted down, however, and the section adopted as reported.

Then section nine, providing the method of representation in the Federation came up. The section as reported provided that each federated club and national society shall be entitled to be represented at the Biennial by one delegate, and each State Federation by five delegates, one of whom shall be the state president. Discussion was lively, but finally it was moved that decision be postponed until the question of taxation came up, and that the two most vital points be considered at the same time. The motion was carried, and the house passed on to article two, of which sections one, two and three were adopted as reported, without discussion.

Then section six was reached, providing for taxation. The report of the committee, providing that annual dues for clubs, national societies and kindred organizations shall be $6, and for State Federations $15 annually, was lost after much excitement. The minority report was offered to provide a per capita tax of 3 cents, and an amendment to make the per capita tax one-quarter of a cent, was offered. Both were lost and the ten cent per capita tax remains in the constitution. Practically the changes in the new constitution, then, are as follows:

A second vice-presidency was added to the list of offices.

The present rate of taxation remains.

The representation will give clubs of less than fifty members representation through her president or her appointee only; clubs between fifty and one hundred representation through a president and one delegate and larger clubs one delegate for every one hundred members.

The office of state chairmen was abolished and there was substituted a Federation secretary appointed by the state president who has general supervision of General Federation affairs in each state. Where no State Federations exist, the General Federation is to select a committee of three from different parts of the state or territory to handle its affairs in that state or territory.

AT the Alhambra the subject down on the regular program was "Opportunities of the Federation," and the first speaker was Mrs. Christina Howell Charles, who said:

The evolution of Federation is both simple and sublime; simple in its naturalness, sublime in its significance. Man was created like God in quality, but infinitely unlike him in quantity. Ah! no, he was woefully incomplete. With certain wonderful powers recognized as his own came a longing for certain others recognized as lacking, but needful for wholeness. It was not good for him to be alone. Being in close fellowship with his Creator, the feeling was expressed, and for its satisfaction God crowned his creative work with his last and best effort. Each saw in the other the complement of self, so they federated, and that union of heart and life—complete, pure, perfect—is still the world's symbol of happiness, the unalloyed bliss of Eden. Here is Federation in its primal form. It touches but two lives—half lives—and unites them into one complete life; but everything implied in our thought of Federation today is to be found there in the worm, just as the pattern of the giant oak is to be found in the tiniest acorn. And so the world has never outgrown this simplest form of human union, any more than the forest has outgrown the necessity and use of the acorn. The family relationship in its most sacred realization has always laid the foundation stone, yea, the chief corner stone, of all human organization. Where family life has been idealized, and the ideal realized, there has the state prospered and grown great civilly, socially, educationally and religiously. And as in ancient Rome, where the home life has been debased, as a prime factor of all else desirable, national vitality has run low, and dissolution speedily followed. Indeed, our English verb "to wed" is closely allied to, if not directly derived from, the old Latin root from which the word Federation comes. With the growth of the race, soon came the need of a more extended union, and families poined together in tribal Federation, with the sheik or patriarch at the head. But the principles of the union were the same, the application alone was broadened. Later still, tribes united into nations, with their rulers, upon the same principles, simply enlarging the scope thereof. Now international alliances are formed for the accomplishment of certain ends, and the magnificent lines along which they are builded are still the germinal principles of the old-time union, grown to nineteenth century possibility and application. But these principles, which the world is unable to outgrow, in their adaptability to civil life are well-nigh universally applicable; so we have unions—Federations—in practically every department of human activity. The active principles of all Federation are two, mutual dependence and mutual happiness. Two men form a partnership for business. Why? Because each sees, or thinks he sees, something in the other which he himself lacks for the largest success, and each is willing to supply the want of the other in return for the satisfaction of his own need. They are federated. Two lives come in contact. Each is irresistibly drawn toward and rests in the other. Finding a happiness in each other undreamed of before, each gives self to the other, and they unite in a life Federation. In either case, if neither felt a need of or desire for the other, no such union would be feasible or possible. On the other hand, however much one might feel the need of the other, unless that other one was willing to give, Federations would again be impossible. Still again, let a union be formed of a number of persons, each needing all others, and all giving to each, then let one cease to give in response to the calls upon her, and the Federation is seriously maimed; by just so much it falls short of its full possibilities. So long, then, as we are dependent creatures, or until each is absolutely sufficient unto herself, shall there be the need of Federation for some end worthy the effort precedent to attainment. So long as there is one needing and longing for the help another can give, so long lies there a duty to give, that all alike may be strengthened, uplifted and enlarged. There is a certain passive principle in federated activity discernible in the law of compensation, which runs along the whole line of life's activities. In the physical world this power is seen in the law of compensating energy; in business it is seen in the prices paid for labor or other commodity;

in social life it reveals itself in a practically irresistible impulse to help the helpful. Find a woman who seems intuitively to read the need of everyone about her, and anticipate the time of need in her own resourcefulness. Then let it be known that the time has come when kindly offices would be acceptable to her, and with instant spontaneity everyone helped flies to become her helper. Thus mother nature has federated us in a common sisterhood. For complete alliance in larger helpfulness we federate ourselves, and the one who gives most to supply the needs of others along any line receives the most, both in inner consciousness and outward ministry. The quaint old Scotch ballad comes not far amiss in revealing the inner spirit of true natural Federation in its principle and reward:

"Gin ye find a heart that's weary,
And that needs a brither's hand,
Dinna thou turn from it, dearie;
Thou maun help thy fellow man.
Thou, too, hast a hidden heart-ache,
Sacred from all mortal ken,
And because of thine own grief's sake
Thou maun feel for ither men.

"In this world o' seesaw, dearie,
Grief goes up and joy comes down,
Brows that catch the sunshine cheerie
May tomorrow wear a frown.
Bleak December, dull and dreary,
Follows on the heels o' May.
Give thy trust unstinted, dearie,
Thou mayst need a friend some day."

Mrs. William T. Coad of Rapid City, S. D., spoke in a general way of the reorganization contest, saying that all feuds and wounds must be forgotten in noble zeal to instruct, amuse and benefit each other, and that the faith of the clubwoman must lie in the generous, large-hearted women whom they chose as leaders.

Mrs. W. J. Christie had less to say about Federation, and a good deal more about her home—Butte, Mont., which she said had been fearfully maligned by some of the good sisters who had said that it was unsafe for a woman to go out alone on the streets of Butte. Such statements Mrs. Christie, who is the new director for the West, said where wholly false, and she intimated that some day Butte would prove this by inviting the whole Federation out to the drifts for a Biennial.

The library movement in Texas was briefly discussed by Mrs George K. Meyer of Dallas, Tex., who said that through women's clubs over forty libraries have been established in the state in the past three years, Andrew Carnegie having given $250,000 for the cause because the clubwomen interested him in the movement.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard Thompson, who styled herself the "reciprocity lady from Grand Rapids, Mich.," urged that the General Federation establish a national bureau for the exchange of its best speakers and addresses among the various clubs belonging to it. Mrs. Thompson said that reciprocity was her hobby and then she paid a compliment to the Wisconsin State Federation by saying that the reciprocity handbook gotten out by that organization is the best of its kind, both in artistic makeup and attractive table of contents of anything of the sort she had ever seen.

The session closed with a fine paper on "Individuality in Dress," which will appear in an early number of The Club Woman.

AT the Davidson Theatre there was "A Group of Important Subjects." The session was in control of Mrs. Charles S. Morris of Berlin, Wis., in the chair, and the subject first under consideration was "The Quality of Mercy." Miss Mira Lloyd Dock of Harrisburg, Pa., read a paper, in which she drew pictures of the feathery songsters of the forest flitting from tree to tree filling the air with sweet sounds, and made a strong plea for their protection from the ruthless demands of fashion. An animated discussion followed, but it was all on the side of the birds and against the ruthless hat trimmers.

Next, Miss Helen A. Whittier of Lowell, Mass., took the platform and read a paper prepared by Miss L. W. Perkins of Concord, Mass. The paper was a strong plea for civil service reform. A discussion followed and then Miss Annie W. Williams of Philadelphia, director of the public kindergartens of that city, delivered an address on "Vacation Schools." She said in part:

"The vacation school project may be presented from three points of view—the philanthropic, the educational and the social side. Despite the work of the Country Week Association and the 'fresh air fund' many children do not leave the city in the hot summer season, or only for a week at most, and time hangs heavily on their hands, and leaves them for the idleness and responsibility of those whose use is generally relegated to satan. That educator could give us many lessons in unremitting energy, and he usually returns to us the boy and girl better adapted to life in his region than in a civilized community. The one feature noticeable in reports from every city is that no compulsory attendance officer is necessary. The same children are found at the end of the season as at the beginning, and those without the gates beg for admission to the charmed circle, all of which is a commentary in itself."

This topic proved of unusual interest, and there were many volunteer speakers upon the subject.

"Social Settlements" was another topic that excited a great deal of interest. It was introduced by Miss Mary E. McDowell of the University of Chicago Settlement, who in the course of her remarks said:

"Jane Addams says a social settlement is an effort towards Social Democracy. Robert Woods calls it an attitude of mind. Dean Hodges calls it a level bridge over a social chasm, perfectly level, not tipped at one end for the well-to-do and the learned to come down to the poor, but a level bridge, where the ignorant rich and the ignorant poor, the learned and unlearned, can meet and know each other, each having something to give and something to receive. It is objective Christianity, says another. It is one of the many expressions of the social conscience that is slowly but surely feeling its way into action. Out of this living with folks grows the most delightful social relationships.

"The women's clubs of the social settlement are perhaps as real a result of the effort towards democracy that the settlement can show. Hull House Woman's Club is nine years old and has nearly 250 members. Seven Chicago settlements can show strong organizations of women. These are organized generally from the mothers of the kindergarten children, and the more able women of the community. The Settlement Woman's Club offers to women of all creeds and nationalities a common meeting place where womanhood is the basis of fellowship, the common possession, the common need. This sense of their social responsibility has been developed to the point of activity by social contact and through the formal program. A conscious faith in the organic unity of womankind, then of humankind, is awakened, individuality is developed and many a hidden talent discovered in some tired mother; an ability nearly lost in the hard grind of daily routine."

At 11.15, Mrs. Lowe took the chair, the subject being changed to "The Club Movement Among Working Women." Reports were submitted from a long list of women's clubs in different parts of the country. Then followed a paper by Miss Charlotte C. Wilkinson of Syracuse, N. Y., on "The Club Movement Among Working Women." Miss Wilkinson is the secretary of the National League of Women Workers. After making a plea for the betterment of the social standing of the working women, as well as their industrial condition, she said:

Will you turn back with me some twenty years to a small room in the heart of busy New York, where were gathered thirteen people, three of them women to whom life had meant everything that wealth, education and travel could give. The remaining ten were girls who had gone to work in store or factory at 14 and 16 years of age, girls who had faced the hardships and difficulties of our present industrial life. The

club was to be a self-governing and self-supporting organization. It was to be a non-sectarian club, where Jews, Catholics and Protestants were alike welcome.

This was the beginning of the work of forming working women's clubs, and from it she traced the progress that has been made during the past two decades. The clubs have united into state and city associations in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and in Brooklyn. Some of these associations are operated on the mutual benefit insurance plan, by means of which the members, in case of illness, receive benefits of from $3 to $5 a week for a period of six weeks. The clubs are not governed from without by a "Board of Lady Managers," but from within by members selected by the members. Our clubs illustrate the great principle of social exchange. To some in life have come opportunities for education and travel, and contact with that which makes life beautiful and attractive; but to others have come experience with hardships and difficulties. They meet with the realization that both have something to give and both have much to learn. The principles of our clubs are based on the great truth that differences in economic conditions do not involve differences in fundamental human characteristics; unless this truth is appreciated by the originator of a club there will be a lack of sympathy and the possible danger of patronage; but mutual understanding and confidence will accompany its full realization.

Mrs. G. W. Kendrick of Philadelphia submitted a paper on "A Model Vacation Club" and the session closed with a paper on "Lunch Clubs" by Mrs. Charles H. Kumler of Dayton, O. Mrs. Charles U. Thorpe of the New Century Club of Philadelphia, was to have read a paper on "The Management of a Mutual Benefit Fund," but this was omitted. Owing to the length of the program the discussion of the topics brought out by the last two papers were not discussed.

AT Pythian Hall the report session of the art department was held at the same hour. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mrs. Herman J. Hall, who congratulated the delegates on the interest felt throughout the country and urged the necessity of all clubs and classes to study art as well as memorize the history of the same and the biographies of artists. The report of the General Federation committee, read by Mrs. Albert H. Brockway, showed that two circulars had been prepared for the use of the federated clubs, embracing advice for the promotion of the arts and crafts, outlines of study, bibliography of art works and lists of dealers in art productions. Fifty clubs in twenty-one states had been assisted since the fourth Biennial, complimentary lectures delivered and many expenses defrayed by the committee.

The Georgia State Federation, Mrs. E. J. McCabe reporting, presented the work of the Arts and Crafts Committee in the way of traveling portfolios of pictures characterizing current events through the isolated districts. At the door of one of the schoolhouses, a bed of white clay has been discovered and from this the children model their reliefs and figures, using their own judgment as to subject and treatment and thereby stimulating individuality and originality.

Mrs. C. M. Dow of Jamestown gave an interesting account of the endeavors of the Western New York Federation, where clubs vie with each other in adorning the school buildings and caring for grounds around public buildings.

Mrs Franc R. Elliott of Salt Lake City, representing the Utah State Art work, took for her theme "The Nation That Has no Vision, It Shall Perish," and affirmed that the discontent in the industrial world was because our people were starving for the beautiful.

Mrs. Louise J. Smith of Lynchburg, Va., asserted that many students were strengthened in their ignorance by the belief that they had been studying art when they had been making daubs, such as a string of game a yard high for the dining room, and snow scene on a brass tambourine for the parlor are placed in a home where the names of Sargeant Chase or Whistler were unknown.

The Bridgeport Art clubs, Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo as their representative and the Brooklyn Woman's Club, both reported fine progression work along municipal art lines, the latter organization having been most successful in removing, through legislation, from the streets of Brooklyn swinging signs, outdoor show cases and other obstructions; also inducing the city council to cover the garbage carts and the rubbish removed from the streets systematically and quickly.

The Colorado and Illinois State Federations, through Mrs. E. A. Thayer and Mrs. J. G. McMurphy, gave most interesting accounts of the line work done in decorating the public schools and in sending out model traveling art galleries.

Mrs. S. S. Merrill of the Milwaukee Public School Art League and Mrs. Gertrude Blackwelder of the Chicago Public School Art Society impressed upon the delegates the necessity of cleanliness in the schools and quality instead of quantity in the art productions.

Mrs. T. M. Walker appealed for advice as to the proper arrangement of a public art gallery, a project contemplated by the Des Moines Woman's Club, and reported $1,600 already invested in pictures.

Altogether the report session was considered by the audience as most instructive, stimulating and profitable.

FRIDAY afternoon the election of officers was the important event, and the Alhambra was again packed to its utmost capacity. Seven hundred and forty-six votes were cast and the election, with the handling of the votes by the tellers afterward, went off so quickly as to give strong emphasis to the arguments of those who claim that the G. F. W. C. is not an unwieldy body.

The nominating committee were: Arkansas, Mrs. Frederick Hanger; Colorado, Kate R. Lobinger; Connecticut, Mrs. T. K. Noble; California, Mrs. Lovell White; Georgia, Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson; Idaho, Mrs. Samuel H. Hayes; Illinois, Mrs. James M. Flower; Indiana, Mrs. Charles M. Woodworth; Iowa, Mrs. Mabel D. Hutchison; Kansas, Mrs. James Humphrey; Kentucky, Mrs. A. M. Harrison; Louisiana, Mrs. James M. Foster; Massachusetts, Mrs. May Alden Ward; Michigan, Mrs. Robert Patterson; Minnesota, Mrs. H. C. James; Missouri, Mrs. F. E. Richey; Montana, Mrs. W. J. Christie; Nebraska, Mrs. S. C. Langworthy; New Hampshire, Mrs. Bancroft; New Jersey, Mrs. Jessie L. Creel; New York, Mrs. Jennie M. de la Lozier; North Carolina, Mrs. Sallie S. Cotton; North Dakota, Mrs. C. W. Kelley; Ohio, Mrs. Joseph Green; Oklahoma, Mrs. Selwyn Douglas; Pennsylvania, Miss Jessie Little; Rhode Island, Mrs. S. E. Ballou; South Carolina, Miss Louise Poppenheim; Texas, Mrs. Joseph C. Terrell; Utah, Mrs. W. H. King; Washington, Mrs. Kate T. Holmes; Wisconsin, Mrs. George B. Terry.

The chairman was Mrs. Green of Ohio, and she reported the following ticket:

President—Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe of Georgia.

First Vice-President—Mrs. Charles T. Dennison of New York.

Second Vice-President—Miss Margaret J. Evans of Minnesota.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Emma A. Fox of Michigan.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. George W. Kendrick, Jr., of Pennsylvania.

Treasurer—Mrs. Emma M. Van Vechten of Iowa.

Auditor—Mrs. George H. Noyes of Wisconsin.

Directors—Mrs. Edward L. Buchwalter of Ohio; Mrs.

Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Anna D. West of Massachusetts; Mrs. W. J. Christie of Montana; Mrs. W. J. Coad of South Dakota; Mrs. Frank S. Streeter of New Hampshire; Mrs. Priddy, Kansas.

No sooner had the committee reported than Miss Helen A. Whittier of Massachusetts placed Miss Evans in nomination for the presidency. Mrs. Coulter of Utica seconded the nomination. Before the convention could proceed to a ballot it was necessary to settle the question as to whether state chairmen could vote. This was allowed, and then arose the question whether one could be a nominee for two offices at the same time, Miss Evans having been placed in nomination both for president and vice-president. To get out of this difficulty Miss Whittier of Massachusetts nominated Mrs. Brock of Pennsylvania for second vice-president. It is only fair to Miss Evans to say that she had taken the noon train for home, and after accepting the nomination for vice-president, had neither expected nor desired to be placed in nomination for the presidency. In the nominating committee meeting, Miss Evans had received 13, Mrs. Helmuth of New York 4, and Mrs. Lowe 22 votes for the presidency.

There was a lively discussion for a few minutes after Miss Whittier's nomination of Miss Evans, during which Mrs. Lowe showed herself possessed of the magnanimous qualities that belong to a true statesman, and then the convention proceeded to ballot. The tellers were: Mrs. C. A. Patterson, Michigan; Mrs. Dr. Lobengier, Colorado; Mrs. Ottley, Georgia; Mrs. A. B. Wiles, Illinois; Mrs. M. J. Woodley, Michigan; Mrs. Fletcher, Iowa; Mrs. Warner, Delaware; Mrs. F. W. Girard, Connecticut; Mrs. E. W. Kelly, North Dakota; Mrs. Lacy, Missouri; Mrs. Hayes, Idaho; Mrs. Hanger, Arkansas; Miss Crowell, Pennsylvania.

After the ballots had been collected, the convention proceeded to take up unfinished and new business. A telegram of loving greeting was sent to Mrs. Croly, after which Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood of Washington, D. C., referred to the adoption of The Club Woman by the Board as their organ last year, and after some complimentary remarks on its usefulness, moved that the Federation adopt it as their organ, also. Her motion was seconded by several voices and the motion was carried unanimously.

The tellers returned in surprisingly good season and reported as follows:

President—Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, 563; Miss Margaret J. Evans of Northfield, Minn., 187.

First Vice-President—Mrs. Charles Denison, 697.

Second Vice-President—Miss Margaret J. Evans, 449; Mrs. Brock, 207.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Emma Fox of Michigan, 127.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. George W. Kendrick of Philadelphia, 727.

Treasurer—Mrs. Emma M. Van Vechten of Iowa, 739.

Auditor—Mrs. George H. Noyes of Milwaukee, 746.

Directors—Mrs. Priddy, Kansas, 744; Mrs. West, Massachusetts, 734; Mrs. Mary J. Lockwood, District of Columbia, 734; Mrs. Coad, South Dakota, 733; Mrs. Streeter, New Hampshire, 730; Mrs. Buchwalter, Ohio, 726; Mrs. M. J. Christie, Montana, 723; Mrs. Fairbanks, Indiana, 720.

Mrs. Lowe was called out with cries of "Speech! Speech!" and responded as follows:

"If ever I wanted to make a good speech it is now, and if ever I shall not it is now, though what I am going to say comes from the heart. It is a great honor you have conferred upon me—a great honor. Every woman who comes to a Biennial convention comes with the hope of carrying away with her some individual thought. I have been not only your presiding officer, but I have been a looker on, and two things I have learned. One is that after ten years of experience the Federation has demonstrated that we assemble together drawn by the highest ideals for the uplifting of humanity. We have proved that as women we are capable of handling wisely and well, without prejudice or feeling, those things that come into the inner workings of a convention—the things that come into the life of the nation. As women we have learned that we can deal temperately and justly with perplexing problems. We women may never be statesmen, but we can make statesmen. We come here for the development of character and we should go away from here to teach our men high and lofty ideals of statesmanship and life."

The announcement of each name was the signal for applause on the part of the convention, and she was presented with a magnificent bunch of roses.

A LOVE-FEAST" was what the newspapers called the open meeting of Friday night, and that was not a bad name for it; for nothing could have been more fitting than the manner in which the notable gathering was brought to an end, for the serious address and the humorous address expressing good fellowship and loyalty to a common cause, combined to leave a parting impression of the most agreeable sort and to establish the

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good fellowship feeling, which made of parting "such sweet sorrow."

Madame Friedland's brief address in which she detailed the impressions of a Russian woman on American women's clubs and clubwomen. The bright little Russian woman explained how she has been impressed by the practical, business-like methods of clubwomen, and how her visit to Milwaukee had been a veritable revelation in the way of making her realize the magnitude, scope and importance of the work which American women are doing.

Mrs. Robert Burdette's subject was "The Show Window." A part of what she said follows:

"Alas, and alas, for the store and the shopper, when the store is all show window; and alas, and alas when woman makes of herself only a show window of her world. Now, the show window, although it is not for sale, is not at all useless. It attracts custom; it fills the store with would-be purchasers; it costs money, time and artistic skill to 'dress it,' but it is worth more than it costs—a great deal more. But the fair promise of the show window ought not to comprise all the 'stock in trade.' There should be the goods to deliver.

"The product of club life should be the 'capable woman,' with a new line of goods in her intellectual store house daily, new and bright, and the attractiveness of the show window never wanting. For this are we met. We have had the 'Show Window' in all its sweet perfection of poetic conception and practical art, in the cordial greeting which met us at Milwaukee's neighborly threshold with hand-clasp and loving-cup; in the heart of deep welcome which led us into the beautiful homes of this woman-loving and woman-charming city; in the gracious receptions which were revelations of social courtesy; in the never-to-be-forgotten teas which were poems of friendship, dreams of daintily gowned loveliness and realities of warm-hearted hospitality. Thus far the 'Show Window.' And best of all, back of the show window, is the solid stock of intellectual and practical fabrics that has more than abundantly overflowed the rich promise of the display; rare textures of suggestions and purpose and power, that will make up into most becoming and perfectly fitting garments for the 'capable woman.'

"The 'Show Window' of this convention has been expensive. It has cost much in the sacrifice of time and labor, thought, strength and money; the toil and cost of traveling over two thousand miles, as some of these delegates have done, at their own personal expense. But it is worth more—a hundred fold more, than it has cost; and the value will increase from month to month, from year to year, for this show window of ours does not represent money and heart and brains invested in the business of life."

Robert J. Burdette—one of the best clubwomen of them all, he announced himself, came out of a lower box and spoke, and he was delightful. He took for his text the "Old Woman, Old Woman, Whither so High? To Sweep the Cobwebs From the Sky." He frankly admitted that he had to take even his text from a woman, and then he drew his funny parallels. He told how it was a very nice thing to pay attention to the sky, and leave the men to manage the mud on the earth, he quite advised it; he complimented women on going "seventeen times as high as the moon"; that was, he said, seventeen times as high as ultimate man, who never went farther than the moon. He begged of us not to stay beyond the moon, although admitting that if we should do so, the men would follow. He told of some of the results of blanket-tossing, and he said it was a very pleasant thing to reflect that the women had taken their brooms—the one promise that they "would come back by and by," when the Biennial was over.

"Now," he said, "I have used up all my time talking about the virtues of the fifth Biennial, and I have only eternity left to talk about the faults. Well, I can do that. I will do that. For it will take all eternity—to find a single one."

One of the funny things that happened that evening came when Mrs. Burdette, who was in the stage-box when her husband was talking, interrupted him—as a joke—with cries of "Louder!"

Octave Thanet was summoned from a box to contribute her share to the love feast, and she dwelt in a merrily rueful manner on the fact that she had received four votes for a certain office in the afternoon, and therefore had been called on as a defeated candidate. She told several amusing anecdotes, and closed with a suggestion that at the next Biennial the need of "louder" cries be averted by the use of men to repeat the rulings of the chair and remarks of the speakers.

When Sallie Joy White was called upon she stepped to the front of the stage and said: "This is my first Biennial, but if the others are like it, I shall never miss a chance of attending them. I have been struck by the toleration that has been manifested among those of opposing views for it is lovely to think that we can disagree and still all be such awfully good friends. I love you none the less because I got what I wanted, and you love me no less because you got your way a part of the time." She concluded with a reference to the hospitality which Milwaukee women had extended, and her eloquence was warmly applauded.

Mrs. Kate Upson Clark was next called upon. "I have a theory that one can see the beautiful soul underneath, and that every woman must blame only herself if she is not beautiful at 50. (I'm not 50!) Yes, my dear friends," she said with

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enthusiastic complacency, "I think we are just as sweet as we can be. Don't you know women come to respect each other all the more, for these gatherings? But we mustn't forget that man is the finest product of civilization and that most of us had our tickets to Milwaukee paid for by one. Some of us have had letters, too, asking if we were sure we had enough money, and enclosing something that was quite acceptable. There isn't one of us, I am sure, that won't have a good word to say for 'the man.'"

Mrs. Stoutenborough of Nebraska spoke of the spirit of reciprocity which the Federation fostered, and took occasion to make an earnest plea for the traveling library, the value of which Miss Stearn's work in Wisconsin had impressed upon her.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan congratulated the Federation on having accomplished at least one worthy end by having brought about the organization of the Wisconsin Consumers' League.

The reading of the resolutions followed, in which the speakers who had so kindly contributed to the general program were thanked, as well as the press and the members of the board who had the entertainment in charge, the Milwaukee library, the Country Club, the Milwaukee College Endowment Association, the Athenaeum Association, the Milwaukee woman's clubs, and Milwaukee Downer College. It also was resolved:

Whereas, The beautiful homes of those women who so graciously extended their hospitality to the various states, will be pictures to be recalled at many firesides in future years. For after crossing the charmed threshold of the home all formality seemed to fade away, social and mental lines were dissolved, and the club woman was at her best.

We have been asked to linger in your homes and listen to the bravery and loyalty of the early settlers of this state, but the story that appeals to us most is that which we read in the inspired faces of your people today, the stories that are revealed in the massive structures you have reared for morality, for education and for charity. That the future may bring to your city a fulfillment of all the hopes and ambitions that stand for progress and the right is the earnest wish of all club women who come as strangers to your gates, but who will go from you to the north and to the south, to the east and to the west, remembering you as friends. To the thoughtful and untiring efforts of the people of Milwaukee we realize the success of this meeting is largely due, hence, be it

Resolved, We offer our heartfelt gratitude and sincere thanks to each and all the residents of this city who conspired to make this meeting notable.

Mrs. Lowe then introduced the officers-elect in turn, each speaking briefly to express her appreciation of the honor conferred, and at 11 o'clock, after the president had yielded to general calls for "speech" by making one of the most graceful acknowledgments of the evening, her gavel fell to proclaim that the convention was at an end.

AT the meeting of the council the next morning several matters of considerable importance were settled. The duties of the newly created Federation secretary were defined, and she was told she would be expected to take charge of the correspondence; that she would be expected to make the arrangements for the next Biennial, and also to shoulder the responsibilities and duties formerly discharged by the state chairman of correspondence.

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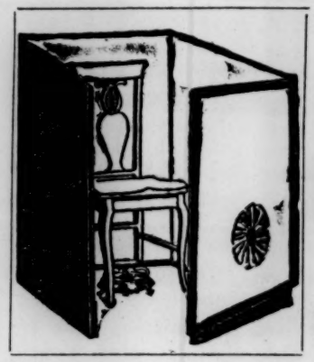

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Dr. Dickinson of Chicago moved that the minutes of the sessions be printed in pamphlet form, just as they always have been, but that this time they be tabulated that they may be easier of access. The motion was carried.

It was also decided that any club woman might wear the badge, which was also very good news to many who had been in doubt previously.

An hour previously the new board of directors met in the club room of the Plankinton, but aside from auditing the treasurer's accounts and paying some bills they did nothing except get better acquainted with each other.

THE HUMOROUS SIDE.

One of the state chairmen announced the vote on reorganization like this: "One aye and no noes." "How disfigured," exclaimed a delegate.

A Grand avenue bootblack's stand bore the following sign, inspired by the notable gathering of club women:

G. F. W. C. WELCOME.
Federation Members Step in
And Get A Shine.
(Color Line Not Drawn.)

One woman said in her speech, "The oldtime club woman who studied Dante until her face was an Inferno is nearly dead—not quite; she is still giving a few convulsive kicks about 'Federation.'"

"The older the delegate the more badges they wear," said an observing newsboy, "and most of them wear a good many badges."

"You're not making much out of this convention, are you?" was asked of a Milwaukee barber.

"Yes, considerable. Can't complain," was the unexpected reply.

"How so?"

"The men get shaved oftener when the women are here."

Are you anxious to become a skilled parliamentarian? Then send for a copy of Mrs. Shattuck's Manual of Parliamentary Law; 75 cents, postpaid.

Have you a copy of Mrs. Croly's Club History? We can furnish a limited number for two dollars each, which is less than half the publisher's price.

The Club Woman is $1.00 a year; to clubs of six or over, 75 cents each.

My Dear Editor:

Today there are some 60,000,000 of our fellow-beings in India suffering acutely for lack of food. Of this number 10,000,000 are already face to face with starvation, and not hundreds, but thousands, are dying daily.

Government aid, just enough to sustain life, is being given through the agency of relief works to large numbers. Private aid is also doing much to relieve these terrible conditions; but

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still there ought to be, there must be, done many times over what is already being done. The famine is one of the most severe and far-reaching of any during the past one hundred years, and the worst is not yet.

Were these conditions existing in any part of our own country, there is scarcely a man, woman or child who would not rush forward with his or her aid, however small it might be. But the mere fact of distance can surely make no difference with us as a people. The fact of this crying need and our knowledge of it is the call to us for service, each according to his or her ability.

There is today stored up in India grain sufficient to feed every person as well as animal in all the affected districts, but the people have become so impoverished, in great measure through the over taxation of the British government and other causes of a kindred nature, that they haven't even the pitiably small means required on the part of each to unlock it. Through the agency of the cable and amounts sent to the treasurers of the relief funds today can tomorrow be unlocking and distributing grain among those who, but for its merciful coming, would not be alive even on the third day.

There are many thousands of people in all parts of our country who would gladly, I am confident, contribute their portion were the matter properly presented to them, and a safe channel for their aid brought to their attention. May I therefore make the following suggestions to the readers of The Club Woman:

During the past few days in Boston a committee of one hundred prominent citizens, known as the "Boston Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief," has been organized to take in hand the collection of funds from Boston and vicinity. This committee has selected a chairman, a secretary and a treasurer. It is already circulating literature setting forth the facts in connection with the famine, and putting forth whatever efforts are required for the speedy collection and transmittal to the affected districts of as large a fund as is possible for it to collect. Through its agency alone many thousands of lives will be saved from the pain and agony of slow starvation.

This same plan—and this is my point—can be adopted in every city and town in the country, and I trust that it will be adopted in very large numbers. Any person of known integrity and honesty of purpose who feels moved to turn an ear to the pitiable cry for bread that is at this moment going up from hundreds of thousands of our suffering fellow-beings, in a country which has given to the world some of its most valuable treasures in learning, in music, in science, in art, in thought, in religion, in life, can be instrumental in putting into operation the above plan in the community in which he or she is living. Special care should be exercised in selecting a treasurer to receive the funds—either some well-known individual of unquestionable integrity, or, better still, perhaps, some well-known banking house.

An organization of a similar nature was formed a few days earlier in New York City, and within twelve days after its formation the sum of $30,000 had been cabled to the starving ones.

The secretary of the Boston committee, who can be addressed, "Boston Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief Fund," No. 14 Beacon street, Room 204, or the secretary of the New York committee, who can be addressed "Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief," 73 Bible House, New York, will be glad, I am sure, to give suggestions to any who may interest themselves in organizing a committee in their own city or village, and also to send printed information regarding the existing conditions in the famine stricken districts of India, as also the needs, methods of distribution

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Certainly from this land of plenty large sums will go to that land of famine. It is within the power of each one here to be the means of saving a life or many lives there. Two cents a day will feed one person; two dollars will save a life until the coming harvest. Surely upon us all, even to the extent of some little sacrifice if necessary, a deep responsibility rests.

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